LOWER PASSAIC RIVER STUDY AREA

DIRECT DISCHARGE PRP CASES FOR THE LOWER PASSAIC RIVER STUDY AREA

EVIDENCE COCERNING

OKONITE

PREPARED FOR:

LOWER PASSAIC RIVER STUDY AREA COOPERATING PARTIES GROUP

SUBMITTED TO:
USEPA REGION II

AUGUST 22, 2005

The Okonite Company

[redacted]

909000002

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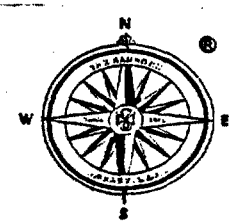

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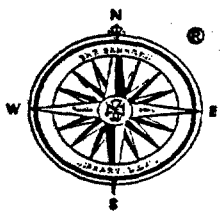

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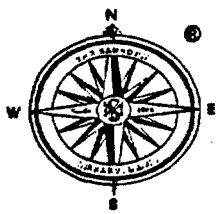

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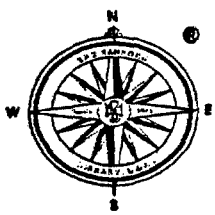

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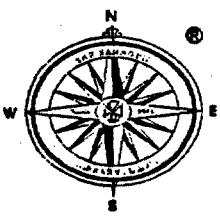

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ANNUAL REPORT

by

Chief Engineer
S. A. LUBETKIN

to the

PASSAIC VALLEY SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE YEAR

1973

54

Violation - Borough of North Arlington - Boston Avenue Storm Sewer (continued)

On December 18, 1973, Mr. L. Harvey, Street Superintendent, submitted a report summarizing work being done on the River Road sanitary sewer. In this report he stated that they inspected the storm sewer at River Road and Boston Avenue on November 21, 1973, and found no infiltration from the sanitary sewer. He also stated that they were continuing to check with visual and dye tests with the PVSC Inspector when tides were favorable.

Despite this, a sample taken on December 7, 1973 had a fecal coliform count of 88,000 per 100 ml.

Violation - Okonite Company, Wire and Cable Division, Passaic Street, Passaic, N. J.
November 8, 1973 - December 31, 1973 (R. Goldstein)

While reviewing the Okonite outlet permit application, Mr. Lubetkin noted that outlet #018 was a boiler blowdown outlet. Since, generally speaking, boiler blowdown is polluting, and since it is easy to correct where a sanitary sewer is available (install a blowdown tank and discharge it to the sewer), Mr. Lubetkin requested that the Inspection Department check this and get a sample. A sample was obtained, found polluting, and the company was directed by the Inspector to halt this pollution. This order was confirmed in a letter to the Okonite Company by Mr. Lubetkin dated December 13, 1973.

Mr. Strandberg, Plant Manager, replied that they had studied the situation and that it was feasible to install a boiler blowdown tank, with a discharge into the sanitary sewer. He further stated that this could only be done when the boilers were shut down, and they intended to do this during their summer shutdown in 1974. Since the pollution is not great, the PVSC believes this to be reasonable.

ANNUAL REPORT

by

Chief Engineer

S. A. LUBETKIN

to the

PASSAIC VALLEY

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS

FOR OPERATIONS DURING

THE YEAR

1974

Violation and Elimination - Okonite Company, Wire and Cable Division, Passaic Street, Passaic, N. J.
November 8, 1973 - August 9, 1974 (R. Goldstein)

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Mr. Strandberg, Plant Manager, replied that they had studied the situation and that it was feasible to install a boiler blowdown tank, with a discharge into a sanitary sewer. He further stated that this could only be done when the boilers were shut down, and they intended to do this during their summer shutdown in 1974. Since the pollution was not great, the PVSC believed this to be reasonable. Work to install the blowdown system started on July 22, 1974, and was completed August 9, 1974.

Violations & Eliminations - Pantasote Corporation, 26 Jefferson Street, Passaic, N.J.
April 3, 1974 (R. Goldstein)

On April 3, 1974, at 2 p.m. Inspector Goldstein, while on routine inspection, noted a white cloudy material in Weasel Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River and traced it back to Pantasote Corp. He was told by Mr. N. Sofer, Assistant Plant Engineer, that there was an electrical failure at 1 p.m. on a high level control at the resin storage silo, and as a result some resin had spilled to the ground thence some reached the storm sewer. The spill ended at 1:30 p.m.

* * * * *

April 9, 1974

Again on April 9, 1974, at 3 p.m. Inspector Goldstein noted a white substance in Weasel Brook and went to Pantasote Corp. to check. He was informed by Mr. Sofer that a plant employee pumped a resin slurry into the wrong holding tank which then overflowed and the liquid entered the yard storm drains. The overflow occurred from 2 p.m. to 2:20 p.m. when it was discovered and halted.

* * * * *

THE

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

OF NEW JERSEY

1940 - 41

●

Compiled by

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND RECORDS
NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TRENTON, N. J.

JOHN J. TOOHEY, Jr., Commissioner

Compiler and Editor

JAMES A. T. GRIBBIN

Deputy Commissioner of Labor
Chief, Bureau of Statistics and Records

●

Publisher
S. O. SAROKIN

PRICE $10.00

PASSAIC COUNTY *(Continued)*

tional School is organized to give instruction in the following subjects to boys over 14 years of age and who preferably have completed the eighth grade: Printing, Textile Manufacturing, General Woodworking and Cabinet Making, Automechanics, Machine Shop Practice, Mechanical Drawing and Architectural Drawing. The above courses are two years in length, 50% of the time being spent in actual practical productive work in the shops and laboratories of the Vocational School. The other 50% of the time is devoted to academic instruction, 25% of this time being spent on mathematics and science relating to the occupation they are studying, the other 25% to history, economics, civics and government.

Passaic parks have drawn particular attention to the city. They are 6 in number with a total area of 130 acres, all fully developed with artificial lakes, recreational fields and wading pools. A year round program of recreation is conducted by the city's Recreation Department. Passaic also has two stadiums, a large school stadium with a seating capacity of 4,500, and a smaller stadium, fully equipped, located in one of the city's parks. The park area includes 3 acres of water.

While no bonuses, tax exemptions, or other special inducements are offered to new industries, an abundant supply of skilled and unskilled labor, together with Passaic's advantageous rail, water and motor vehicle transportation facilities, make the city a desirable place for manufacturing. Its industrial life is featured by its wide diversification of industry.

Its 198 manufacturing plants give employment to 21,232 persons and provide annual payrolls of $21,389,667 (1937 Census of Manufactures).

Passaic's shopping areas are used by residents of the entire community and offer 1,400 modern stores and shops, doing a retail business of $26,600,000 (1935 Census of Business) annually.

Passaic's residential area is one of the most attractive in North Jersey.

Industries: Employees

Acheson Harden Co., The, handkerchiefs, paper boxes 675
Acme Handkerchief Co., handkerchief embroideries 7
Adams Bros., rug & carpet cleaning 5
Ajax Storage Battery Co. 13
Akis Chemical Corp., waterproofing materials 5
Alba Dress Co., ladies' & misses' dresses 30
All-Cedar Venetian Blind Mfg. Co. 3
American Brand Textile Corp., knitted novelties 115
American Coat Co., ladies' coats & suits 70
Anco Products Corp., automotive accessories 32
Approved Equipment Mfg. Co., Inc., unlined linen fire hose 8
Armour & Co., meat products 73
Arrow Clothing Co., Inc., men's clothing 360
Art Handkerchief Wks. 12
Artcraft Handkerchief Co. 28
Artistic Engraving Co., Inc., textile engraving 1
Atlantic Footwear Co., Inc., slippers 50
Atlas Plywood Corp., plywood box shooks 15
Auerhan, Maurice, embroideries 22
Avidon & Geleman, ladies' coats 22
Barnes Sheet Metal Wks., ventilating & exhaust systems 7
Bialek, E. S., handkerchief embroidery 40
Binns Passaic Iron & Brass Foundry, grey iron & semi-steel castings 40
Bloomfield Dress Co., ladies' dresses 62
Blum's, Harry, Natural Bloom, Inc., cigars 193
Booke, Louis, embroideries 1
Botany Worsted Mills, ladies' wear fabrics, men's wear fabrics, men's neckwear & robes, yarns 5466
Built Right Upholstering Co., furniture 9
Cacob Corp., oilsilk coatings, cambric, diaphragm cloth 8
Catholic Sokol Printing Dept., newspaper publ & prtg 7
Cattoretti, Anthony, embroideries 5
Central Cravat Co., men's neckwear 21
Chester & Humalo Handkerchief Co., Inc. 65
Citizens Press 4
Clare Dress Co. 58
Clifton Clothing Co., Inc., men's coats 275
Continental Can Co., Inc., plain & lithographed tin cans 262
Crest Handkerchief Co. 50
Cudahy Packing Co., meat packers 32
D. R. Clothing Co., Inc., ladies' suits 700
Davis & Catterall, cotton handkerchiefs 75
Diech, A., & Co., bottle caps, crowns 6
Denzell Mfg. Co., hemstitching linen products 40
Diani, A., & Co., wines 9
Ditane, John, cigars 2
Dixon, George, Press, Inc. 7
Dumont, Allen B., Laboratories, Inc., television tubes & equipment 51
Dundee Finishing Co., dyeing & finishing of celanese & rayon fabrics 69
Eagle Neckwear Co., men's neckwear 5
Efron & Novik Pickle Wks., table relishes 6
Empire Mattresses Co., bedding 2
Enrico Cigar Co. 5
Enteeco Mfg. Co., Inc., novelty furniture 4
Erie Cloak Co., ladies' coats & suits 45
Eureka Printing Co., dyeing, printing & finishing cotton goods 78
Fadil Rug Co., Inc., rug cleaning, dry cleaning 3
Falstrom Co., heavy steel plate & metal products, ventilation, air control & exhaust systems 90
Fashion Weavers, Inc., rayon fabrics 73
Feinberg-Henry Mfg. Co., Inc., toys 250
Finch Telecommunications, Inc., facsimile transmitters & recorders 30
Forstmann Woolen Co., worsted & woolen piece goods 2600
Friedman, I., embroideries 45
Garth Mfg. Co., carding & combing of rayon waste 7
Gaybrand Bags, Inc., ladies' imitation leather handbags 240
General Chemical Co. 18

PASSAIC COUNTY *(Continued)*

The INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY of New Jersey

1946

Compiled, Edited and Published by the
HUDSON DISPATCH
UNION CITY, N. J.

PRICE $10.00

PASSAIC COUNTY (cont.)

PASSAIC (cont.)

New Jersey Stair Builders Co., woodworking 25
N. J. Worsted Mills, worsted & woolen yarns 1250
N. J. Belting & Packing Co., rubber goods
News Job Print, printing 5
Nohn, C. A., Co., Inc., cigars 35
North Passaic Grinding Shop
Novelty Handkerchief Mfg. Co., Inc., handkerchiefs 242
Novelty Sportswear, Inc., sportswear
Okonite Co., The, electrical insulated wires 850
Okonowsky, Charles, embroideries 8
Okonowsky, I., embroideries 7
Olympic Skein Dyeing Co., Inc., skein dyeing 6
Orenstein Store Fixture Co., store fixtures 11
Overman Metal Co., metal products
Pantasote Leather Co., artificial leather & coated fabrics 250
Partsdale, D. R., Inc., ladies' coats & suits
Parsons Ammonia Co., Inc., household ammonia 14
Passaic Auto Parts Co., bearings
Passaic Awning Co., awnings 3
Passaic County Tobacco Co.
Passaic Engraving Co., copper print rollers 45
Passaic Grinding Shop, Inc., saw filing 2
Passaic Leather Coat Co., suede leather jackets 4
Passaic Leather Novelty Mfg. Co., leather wallets 70
Passaic Metal Products Co., industrial sheet metal contractors 21
Passaic Novelty Co., confectioners
Passaic Park Printers, printing 2
Passaic Pattern Works, patterns for castings 1
Passaic Photo Screen Co., textile engraving 8
Passaic Piece Dye Works, silk dyeing & finishing 180
Passaic Ribbon Mills, ribbons and tapes 27
Passaic Superior Ladies' Coat & Suit Co., ladies' dresses & suits
Passaic Transit Mix Concrete Division, concrete & mason materials 21
Passaic Valley Iron & Metal Co., scrap iron
Passaic Waste Paper Co., waste paper, rags, scrap iron 7
Pearl, Jack, sweaters
Peerless Paper & Twine Co., paper
Phil's Dress Co., dresses 29
Pioneer Products Co., chemicals
Power Pipe & Supply Co., distributors, valves 19
Powers, F., awnings, venetian blinds
Prescott, J. L., Co., stove polish, shoe polish, bleach 145
Print-A-Tube Co., cellophane bags 9
Public Service Press, commercial printers 3
Purity Drug Co., Inc., pharmaceutical products 150

PASSAIC COUNTY (cont.)

PASSAIC (cont.)

R. & M. Engineering & Manufacturing Co., machine parts
Rainwear Supply, Inc., waterproofing of textiles 33
Rasp Linotypers, linotypers 4
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., belting, hose, mechanical rubber goods, brake lining, clutch facings, abrasive wheels 2750
Reszke, Longin, linotype
Rialto Dress Co., Inc., silk dresses 49
Rialto Fashion Clothes, men's clothes
Rider Manufacturing Co., sheet metal
Rittenberg, Al., baskets
Robins Conveyor, Inc., screening, conveying 500
Robinson & Golluber Manufacturing Co., handkerchiefs 250
Rose Curtain Mfg. Corp., curtains 34
Rosenbloom, A., ladies' coats and suits
S. & E. Clothing Co., men's clothing 240
Sabyan, E., grinding
Sacks, M., & Co., Inc., cigars 32
Schmidt, J. G., Iron Works, structural steel and ornamental building iron 21
Schultz & Co., bricks
Schwartz, A., embroidery of handkerchiefs
Schwartz, S. L., handkerchiefs 80
Scripto Manufacturing Co., mechanical pencils
Secor Manufacturing Co., Inc., slips, gowns 123
Serlinsky, Isadore, machine shop
Service Press, Inc., printing 5
Seymour, Thomas G., Inc., tablecloths, towels and pillow cases 77
Sherman Printing Co., printing 31
Shu Milk Products Corp., polish
Shultz & Co., bricks
Sika Chemical Corp., waterproofing compounds for concrete, floor hardeners, etc. 12
Standard Footwear, Inc., slipper and play shoes 150
Standard Paste & Glue Co., Inc., glues, gums, pastes and sizing for all purposes 10
Starlight Bros., Inc., cigars 19
Sterling Fabrics Corp., silk
Stockham, Thos. G., Co., Inc., handkerchiefs 102
Superior Woodworking Co., Inc., woodworking
Supreme Hosiery Dye Works, industrial dyers 50
Tavernon Photo Engraving Co., textile screens 17
Teichmann Textile Print Works, Inc., screen printings 105
Thompson Handkerchief Co., handkerchiefs 74
Tidewater Iron & Steel Co., Inc., scrap iron, steel
Tobin-Howe Paper Box Co., gift boxes 70
Tobin Paper Co., grocer's specialties
Tomkovick Embroidery, pillow cases 13
Toronto, Peter, men's wear
Tornquist Co., sheet metal work 6
Tri-County Pants Co., Inc. 110

NEW JERSEY INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

1952-53

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PASSAIC COUNTY (contd.)

PASSAIC (contd.)

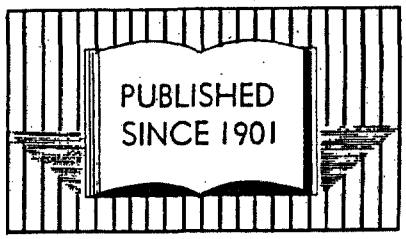
Marvel Frocks, 29-31 Lexington av, dresses
Maxine Sportswear Co., 813-815 Main av, skirts 37
Mayfair Venetian Blinds Mfg. Co., 877 Main av, venetian blinds, storm windows, screens 4
Medalist Co., Inc., 122 Eighth st, cigars 65
Merit Dress Co., Inc., 785 Main av, ladies' dresses 47
Merrick Scale Mfg. Co., 180 Autumn st, conveyor weighing & handling machinery 32
Meyer, E. I. and E. F., Inc., 74 Park pl, handkerchiefs 18
Millbank, Inc., 35 Eighth st, textile printing on cottons, silks, rayons, vinyls & mixtures 57
Minkin, J., Cigar & Candy Co., 67½ Market st, confectioners
Minkov Steel & Iron Works, 95-99 Burgess pl, fabrication & erection, structural steel & ornamental iron 13
Mode Furniture Mfrs., Inc., 360 Highland av, custom built furniture 3
Modern Silver Linen Supply, Inc., 157 10th st, linen coats, aprons, uniform, rental laundry service 22
Monroe Printing Co., Inc., 210 Brook av, printed labels 3
Monroe Window Shade and Awning Co., 275 Monroe st, awnings, venetian blinds, table pads
Murphy, Robert, 328 Broadway, handkerchief
Nadler Sportswear Corp., 118 Ninth st, women's blouse 220
Narrotex Corp., The, 130 Eighth st, bleach, dye, finish ribbons, tapes & bindings mildewproof, waterproof & chemical treatments 35
New Bell Laundry Co., 79-81 Liberty st, laundry 56
National Electric Co., 296 B'way, electrical distributors
National Electric Contractors Co., 296 B'way, electrical contractors & engineers
National Electric Motor Repair Co., 296 B'way, electric motors, repairing & rebuilding
New Jersey Carbonator Service Co., 250-256 Madison st, soda fountains, luncheon & restaurant equipment, complete woodworking & metal store fixtures 21
New Jersey Dress Mfg. Co., 103 Lexington av, ladies' dresses 3
New Jersey Engineering & Supply Co., 577-581 Main av, industrial supplies, pipe, fittings, valves, etc. 36
New Jersey Handkerchiefs Co., 8 Garden st, handkerchiefs 80
N. J. Iron and Steel Construction, 118-120 First st, structural steel work 8
New Jersey Paste & Glue Co., 181-193 Central av, carton sealing, bottle label, tin paste, casket paste, etc 9
N. J. Pleating and Novelty Co. Inc., 67 Lexington av, button holes, covered

PASSAIC COUNTY (contd.)

PASSAIC (contd.)

button & buckle, pleating, shirring
line of dress trimmings .....
New Jersey Stair Builders Co.
Eighth av, woodworking .....
New York Belting and Packing Co
Market st, rubber goods
North Jersey Embroidery Co., 5 Pas
st, embroidery .....
North Jersey Paint Co., 1 Park pl, pai
North Passaic Grinding Shop, 954 M
av, grinding
Novelty Sportswear Inc., 810 Main
sports garments
Okonite Co., The, Canal st, electrical
sulated wire & cables & splicing, ta
Olympic Skein Dyeing Co. Inc., 35 Eig
st, skein dyeing
Orenstein Store Fixtures Co., 561-563 M
av, store fixtures, office furniture &
teriors, cabinet woodwork .....
Overman, I., & Co., 201-223 Market
scrap metals
Pantasote Co., The, 26 Jefferson st, Vi
coated fabrics, vinyl film, pyrox
coatings .....
Parsons Ammonia Co., Inc., Fourth
Virginia sts, household ammonia
Parton, Fred, 347 Broadway, embroide
Passaic Auto Parts Co., 62 Myrtle
automotive replacement parts, compl
machine shop service, radiator serv
Passaic Awning Co., 936 Main av, awnin
window shades, venetian blinds
Passaic Boys Suit Co., 759 Main av, boy
suits .....
Passaic County Tobacco Co., 895 Main
tobacco .....
Passaic Daily News, The, t/a The Hera
News, 140 Prospect st, publishing
printing daily afternoon newspaper
Passaic Engraving Company, 41 Brook
copper print rollers engraved for te
tile trade .....
Passaic Grinding Shop Inc., 873 Main
saw filing, grinding, locksmiths
Passaic Laundromat, 155 Passaic st, lau
dromat .....
Passaic Leather Coat Co., 177 Passaic
leather jackets, woolen, gabardine
club jackets, men's & boys'
Passaic Leather Novelty Mfg. Co.,
Monroe st, leather wallets, key case
purses .....
Passaic Novelty Co., 106 Passaic st, co
fectioner, wholesale & manufacturing
Passaic Optical Co., 81 Market st, opt
cians' optical supplies .....
Passaic Park Printers, 571 Main av,
dustrial & factory forms, general
& commercial printing .....
Passaic Photo Screen Co., 347 Broadway
textile screens .....
Passaic Ribbon Mills, 10 Canal st, ribbon
& tapes
Passaic Sunday Eagle, 1 William st, new
paper publishing .....
Passaic Superior Ladies' Coat
Co., 50 Garden st, ladies' dresses &

1960-1961



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V P-R. B. Hazard
Tr-W. H. White
Comp-M. A. Thompson
G/M-J. N. Kuzmick

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121 River Drive
GR 3-6169
Emp M- 4 F-27
Womens Handbags Purses
SIC-3171
Partners-Peter Manhiemer
Michael Siano

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Fourth & Virginia Sts
GR 3-2153
Emp M- 4
Sheet Metal Work
SIC-3444
Pr-Sol Massara
Sec-Tr-Joseph Massara

MARKS J M MFG CO
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PR 9-0454
Emp M- 5 F-25
Womens Misses Dresses
SIC-2335
Partners-Julius Marks
Mrs Molly Marks

MARTIN ADOLPH SONS INC
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PR 9-0484
Emp M- 2
Millwork Plants
SIC-2431
Pr-Irving A Martin
Sec-Tr-Luara K Martin

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PR 9-6660
Emp M- 3 F-20
Womens Misses Dresses
SIC-2335
Owner-Irving Greenberg

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Emp M- 7 F-35
Womens Suits, Coats, Etc
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V P-Milton Raisfield
Sec-Harold Raisfield

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Partners-George Gaquer
John Gaquer

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Plt M-60
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V P-Fred Van Duyne
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O/M-Margaret Matthews
S/M-Larry Coleman
P/M-Richard Fruit

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Womens Misses Dresses
SIC-2335
Partners-Samuel Intellsano
Joseph Intellsano

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Off M-35, F-6
Plt M-42
Scales, Conveyor Feeders
SIC-3537
Pr-G/M-C. R. Clark
V P-J. E. Marble
Sec-J. J. Dougherty
Tr-O/M-Pers-A. J. Van Eerde
S/M-A/M-R. H. Jackson
P/A-G. A. Garde
T/M-A. Ciampo
P/F-H. L. Williams
P/E-R. F. Hohman

MEYER E I & E F INC
74 Park Place
PR 7-0132
Emp M- 2 F-16
Handkerchiefs
SIC-2389
Pr-Elenor Meyer
VP-Edward F Meyer

MIKAY TOGS CORP
84 First Street
GR 2-0813
Rentor Of Loft
Plt M-1, F-14
Childrens Crawlers
SIC-2369
Pr-Tr-Margaret Pasnik
V P-Kathleen Donovan
Sec-James Donovan

MINKOV STEEL & IRON WORKS
95 Burgess Pl
PR 9-5758
Fabricating Iron & Structural Steel
SIC-3441
Owner-Aaron Minkov

MODERN CRAFT STORE FIXTURE CO.
Div Of New Jersey Carbonator Service Co.
250 Madison St
GR 3-5900
15,000Sq Ft
Off M-5, F-4
Plt M-20
Mfg Of Store Fixtures
Distrib Of Fountains & Equip
SIC-2542, 5082
Pr-Richard Rosenberg
Sec-Tr-P. Rosenberg
G/M-Ralph R. Smith
S/M-Floyd E. Williams, Sr.
P/M-R. Smith
P/F-Arthur Franz

NARROTEX CORP., THE
245 Fourth St
PR 7-1740
Emp M-22 F-28
Dyers, Finishers All Narrow Fabrics
SIC-2269
Pr-Gen/Mgr-Samuel Levin

NATIONAL ELECTRIC CONTRACTING CO
296 Broadway
GR 3-8740
Emp M-27 F- 6
* SEE OUR AD, Page in Ad Index
Indust-Electric Contracting
SIC-1511, 1731, 7694
Pr-Clifford L. Justesen
Exec/V P-Tr-Donald E. Bolton
Sec-Robert Bolton

NEW JERSEY CARBONATOR SERVICE CO
250 Madison St
GR 3-5900
15,000 Sq Ft
Off M-5, F-4
Plt M-20
Food Service Equip Dir & Fab
SIC-5082
Pr-Richard Rosenberg
Sec-Tr-P. Rosenberg
G/M-P/M-Ralph R. Smith
S/M-Floyd E. Williams Sr
P/F-Arthur Franz

NEW JERSEY DRESS MFG CO
103 Lexington Ave
PR 9-1658
Emp M- 2 F- 7
Womens Misses Dresses
SIC-2335
Owner-S Steinberg

NEW JERSEY ENGINEERING & SUPPLY CO
577 Main Ave, P O Box 688
PR 7-7200
Off M-16, F-10
Plt M-14
Industrial Supplies-Pipe, Iron & Steel
SIC-5089, 5091
Pr-Go/M-A/M-Pers-Herbert H. Straut
V P-Tr-P/A-Aaron Levine
Sec-S/M-Adrian Wynbeek
Comp-Joseph M. Militello
O/M-Elizabeth Straut

NEW JERSEY HANDKERCHIEF CO
8 Garden Street
PR 7-7404
Emp M- 3 F-70
Handkerchiefs
SIC-2389
Partners-F J Mc Crea
J Russell

NEW JERSEY IRON & STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO
118 First St
PR 7-3105
Emp M- 5
Fabricated Structural Steel
SIC-3441
Pr-J Leshinsky
V P-S Leshinsky

NEW JERSEY PASTE & GLUE
193 Central Ave
PR 7-8129
Emp M- 5 F-
Glue And Gelatin
SIC-2891
Owner-L Swain

NEW JERSEY PLEATING & NOV
63 Lexington Ave
PR 7-3806
Emp M- 1 F- 2
Pleating Stiching Tuckin
Trade
SIC-2395
Owner-S Vilardo

NEW JERSEY STAIR BUILDERS
15 Eighth Ave
PR 7-5820
Emp M-28 F- 2
Millwork Plants
SIC-2431
Pr-A Weiner
Sec-L Rubin

NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING
1 Market St
PR 7-6940
Rubber Products
SIC-3069
Pr-G A Lovell
V P-J A Conlon
Sec-W M Dougherty
Tr-H M Kelton
A/M-F E Tilley
P/A-S W Mackenzie
T/M-J S Head

NORTH JERSEY EMBROIDERY CO
5 Passaic Ave
PR 7-2230
Emp M- 1 F- 2
Hand Embroideries
SIC-2395
Owner-A Acker

NOVA FINISHING CO
31-33 Bergen St
GR 3-7790
F- 6
Folding Handkerchiefs
SIC-7399
Partners-L Graemiger
H Rinck

O'BRIEN, WM A. CO
193 Jefferson St
PR 9-0748
Off M-4, F-2
Oil Burner Installation & Service
SIC-7699
Pr-Thomas Zangara

OKONITE COMPANY, THE
Sub Of Kennecott Copper
220 Passaic St
PR 7-0400
379,982 Sq Ft, 12.68 Acr
Off M-117, F-98
Plt 510, F-6
Insulated Wire & Cable Splicing Tapes
SIC-3357, 3631, 3069
Pr-R. Stuart Keefer
V P-Ch/E-Robert J. Wisen
V P/Mrt-Charles N. Kirkl
V P/Mfg-David W. Nurse
V P-Gen S/M-I. M. Borda
V P/Res-Rhea P. Lapsley
V P-Sec-Gen/Coon-Stephen Wilson
Tr-Charles P. Knight
Contrlr-Herbert Hornby
A/M-P/R-Richard S. Hayes
P/A-Tice B. Woodcock
T/M-Charles J. Blaker
P/M-Archibald Stewart,

1965 NJSID New Jersey State Industrial Directory

Price $40.00

NEW JERSEY STATE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

Port Authority Building

111 Eighth Ave. New York, N. Y. 10011

WA 4-1590

NEW JERSEY STAIR BUILDERS CO.
15 Eighth Avenue
Passaic, N. J. 07055
777 - 5820
Emp: M 28, F 2
Millwork Plants
SIC 2431
Pr—A. Weiner
Sec—L. Rubin

OKONITE COMPANY, THE
Sub. of Kennecott Copper Corp.
220 Passaic Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 777-0400
379,982 Sq. Ft., 12.68 Acres
Office: M 195, F 85
Plant: M 324, F 5
Insulated Wire & Cable Splicing Tapes
SIC 3357
Pr—R. Stuart Keefer
VP/Mktg—Elliot M. Nesvig
Dir/Rsch—Robert B. Blodgett
Tr-Comp—Ray V. Testa
P/R—David S. Peiffer
A/M—Richard S. Hayes
Mgr/Mfg—V. A. Viggiano
P/A—Tice B. Woodcock
T/M—Charles J. Blaker
P/M—Archibald Stewart, Jr.
Ch/E—Richard C. Waldron
P/E—George Sutter
M/M—John Alongi
Branch Plants:
No. Brunswick, Middlesex County
Paterson, Passaic County
Kennecott Wire & Cable Div.
Phillipsdale, R. I.

ORENSTEIN FIXTURES, INC.
561 Main Avenue
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 777-0918
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: F 1
Plant: M 18
Store Fixtures, Interiors
SIC 2431
Pr—Harry S. Orenstein

P & D SHEET METAL WORKS
245 Myrtle Avenue
Passaic, N. J. 07055
779 - 5975
Emp: 8
Sheet Metal Work
SIC 3444

PANTASOTE COMPANY, THE
26 Jefferson Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
777 - 8500
210,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 123, F 23
Plant: M 276
Plastic Films, Coated Fabrics
SIC 3079
VP/Mfg—John D. Foley
VP/Sls—Sylvester D. Maloney
VP/Prod—John E. Ertel
P/A—Frank Geraci
Ch/E—R. Johnson
T/M—Vincent Dela Montaigne
Pers—Nicholas A. Baleo
R/D—Harry Russell
P/E—Edward C. Vonderschmidt
M/M—Edward Estok
Executive Office:
415 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

PASSAIC BOYS SUIT CO.
759 Main Avenue
Passaic, N. J. 07055
777 - 5023
Emp: M 4, F 28
Men's & Boys' Suits & Coats
SIC 2311
Owner—J. Sessa

PASSAIC ENGRAVING CO., INC.
41 Brook Avenue
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 777-0621
69,984 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 3, F 2
Plant: M 16, F 4
Chrome Platers and Engravers to Textile Industry
SIC 3552
Pr-Tr—Mrs Emily F. Schaffran
VP-P/M—Paul Gall
VP-Sec—George W. Dunn
VP-G/M—Thomas F. Schaffran

PASSAIC FABRICS, INC.
104 Market Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
777 - 8835
Emp: 36
Woolen Fabrics
SIC 2221

PASSAIC LEATHER COAT CO., INC.
51 Market Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
777 - 4026
Emp: 6
Leather Coats and Jackets
SIC 2386
Pr—John Simchak
Sec—Anna Simchak

PASSAIC METAL CEILING CO.
24 Forrest Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
779 - 6645
Emp: 14
Metal Ceilings
SIC 3444

PASSAIC METAL PRODUCTS CO.
171 Monroe St., P. O. Box 506
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 473-6061
18,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 3, F 3
Plant: M 10
Roofing & Building Supplies, Sheet Metal Supplies
SIC 3444 - 5091
Pr-Tr—Max Gurtman
Sec—Lawrence Gurtman
G/M-P/A—Joseph J. Rinzler
O/M—Sidney Block
S/M—Marvin Bliss
T/M—Raymond Dvorak
P/M—Milton Fine

PASSAIC RUBBER PRODUCTS CO.
249 Monroe Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 778-4022
14,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 4, F 1
Plant: M 5
Mechanical Rubber Products
SIC 3069
Partners—Gilbert J. Stroming
Wilbur B. Wharton, Jr.

PASSAIC SUPERIOR LADIES COAT & SUIT CO., INC., 287 Monroe Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 779-0286
Emp: 38
Women's Suits & Coats, Etc.
SIC 2337
Partners—J. Nochomson
W. B. Topchik

PASSAIC TEXTILE SCREENS, INC.
347 Broadway
Passaic, N. J. 07055
GR 3-1741
4,400 Sq. Ft.
Office: F 1
Plant: M 15
Silk Screens for Textile Printing
SIC 3552
Pr—John Cheesch
VP—Ernest Weber

PHILS DRESS COMPANY
35 Exchange Place
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 473-9249
5,000 Sq. Ft.
Plant: 47
Ladies' Dresses
SIC 2335
Pr—Salvatore Foti
VP—Emily Foti
Sec—Fortunata Fichera
Tr—Alfio Fichera

PLASTIC ELECTRONIC FABRICATORS, INC., 100 Eighth Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
773 - 7050
Emp: 36
Plastic Raincoats
SIC 2385

PRECISION MEDICAL INSTRUMENT, INC., 41 Brook Avenue
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 774-6000
Emp: M 24, F 9
Surgical & Medical Instruments
SIC 3841
Pr—S. Blackman
Sec—A. Blackman

PRESCOTT, J. L. CO.
27 Eighth Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
777 - 4200
Emp: M 100, F 10
Cleaning, Polishing Prep.
SIC 2841
Pr—C. E. Prescott
VP—J. L. Prescott
VP—R. D. Prescott
Sec—A. N. Prescott
Tr—R. Prescott
S/M—W. J. O'Donnell
A/M—J. L. Prescott, Jr.

PRODUCTION PACKAGING MACHINERY CO.
109 Eighth Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 777-7770
6,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 11
Packaging Machinery
SIC 3569
Pr—Edward Risky
VP-S/M—Daniel Krakosky
Sec-Tr—John Pabin

PROGRESSIVE ELECTRONICS CO., INC., 125 Dayton Avenue
Passaic, N. J. 07055
473 - 0008
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: M 12, F 1
Electronic Test Equipment
SIC 3679
Pr—F. P. Jacobs
S/M—B. Appel
P/M—R. J. Monty

PROVINCETOWN PRINTERS, INC.
118 Ninth Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 773-1808
Emp: 51
Wallpaper
SIC 2644
Pr—C. Douglas Hardy
VP—Lawrence C. Roome
Sec—Robert W. Hardy
Tr—William S. Limond

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY, 573 Main Avenue
Passaic, N. J. 07056
Phone: 473-7000
SEE OUR AD, Page In Ad Index
Public Utility—Electric and Gas
SIC 4931
Comm/Mgr—E. W. Edge, Jr.
Main Office:
Newark, 07101, Essex County

QUALITY CREATIONS, IN
1 Mattimore Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 474-0909
Emp: 8
Electronic Heat Sealing Vinyl Materials
SIC 3079
Pr—Milton Harris
Sec-Tr—Rose C. Harris

R C R SPORTSWEAR CO.
183 Monroe Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
779 - 7055
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Plant: M 6, F
Mfg. of Ladies' Coats
SIC 2337
Pr—Frank Barth
Tr—Anthony Ribaudo

R. & S. GARMENT, INC.
347 Broadway
Passaic, N. J. 07055
Phone: 471-5480
Emp: M 8, F 20
Women's Apparel
SIC 2337
Pr—Carmelo Scaffidi
VP—Joseph Rigano
VP—Santo Scaffidi
VP—Dominick Rigano

REED, H. B. CORPORATI
Div. of H. B. Reed &
91 Passaic Street
Passaic, N. J. 07055
473 - 6622
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 2, F
Plant: M 10
Roofing Granules & Blasting Grit
SIC 3295
Ch/B—C. E. Osterle
Pr—H. B. Reed
VP-S/M—E. F. Fischer
VP-P/M—A. P. Crane
Tr—A. E. Decker
P/F—C. Payne
Parent Company:
6937 Kennedy Av., H

REGENT MFG. CO.
35 Eighth Street
Passaic, N. J. 0705
773 - 6350
Emp: 40
Synthetic Leather
SIC 2295

RELIABLE CHEMICAL C
85 Liberty Street
P. O. Box 335
Passaic, N. J. 070
473 - 1150
120,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 3,
Plant: M 20,
Moth Prevent Deod
SIC 2842
Pr—Harry J. Reichel
VP—Anna Reichel
Sec-Tr—Walter C. R

REVLON, INC.
100 Eighth Street
Passaic, N. J. 070
471 - 8000
200,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 6
Plant: M 17
Perfumes, Cosmeti Preparations
SIC 2844
Ch/B—C. Revson
Pr—C. Murphy
Eec/VP—R. Johnson
VP-P/R—I. G. Julib
VP—A. Faberman
VP—S. Fried
Sec-Tr—P. Blumen

1970 NEW JERSEY STATE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

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NEW JERSEY STATE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY
2 PENN PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10001. TELEPHONE (212) 564-0340

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VP/Auditor—Tunis Verblaauw
VP/Sr Loan Officer—Herbert G. Wenzel
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VP/Trust Officer—Frank G. Habruner

NEW JERSEY DRESS MFG. CO.
103 Lexington Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-1658
Emp: M 2, F 10
Women's & Misses' Dresses
SIC 2335
Owner—S. Steinberg

NEW JERSEY ENGINEERING & SUPPLY
577 Main Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-7200
75,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 48
Abrasives, Valves, Pipe, Fittings, Industrial Tools
SIC 3321
Pr—Aaron Levine
VP—Tr—Joseph M. Militello
VP—Sec—Adrian Wynbeek
S/M—Henry Pasuit

NEW JERSEY HANDKERCHIEF CO.
8 Garden Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-7404
Emp: 35
Handkerchiefs
SIC 2389
Pr—G.A. McCrea
VP—B.S. McCrea
Sec-Tr—E.J. McCrea

NEW JERSEY STAIR BUILDERS CO.
9 Eighth Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-5820
Emp: M 28, F 2
Millwork Plants
SIC 2431
Pr—A. Weiner
Sec—L. Rubin

OKONITE COMPANY, THE
Wire and Cable Division
220 Passaic Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-0400
390,000 Sq. Ft., 12.88 Acres
Office: M 213, F 97
Plant: M 259, F 5
Insulated Wire and Cable, Splicing Tapes
SIC 3357
Pr/G/M—Victor A. Viggiano
VP/Fin—Raymond V. Testa
VP/Mfg—Alfred C. Coppola
VP/Res—Dr. Robert B. Blodgett
VP/Mktg—Douglass S. List
VP/Coml—Edward Danielson, Jr.
VP/Engrg—Edward E. McIlveen
Comp—Robert Brennan
Dir/Mktg—Jack G. Wicks
A/M—P/R—Donald C. Huber
Dir/Purch—Tice B. Woodcock
T/M—Charles Blaker
P/M—(Passaic)—Victor Brinkman
P/M—(Paterson)—Vernon L. Garrison
P/M—(North Brunswick)—R.W. Ryan
P/M—(Phillipsdale, R.I.)—Nicholas Adams
P/M—(Santa Maria, Calif.)—James Rowan
P/M—(Richmond, Kentucky)—James Frair
Dir/Richard C. Waldron

ORENSTEIN FIXTURES, INC.
Main Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-0918
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: F 1
Plant: M 18
Store Fixtures, Interiors
SIC 2541
Pr—Harry S. Orenstein

PAM COAT COMPANY
286 Monroe Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 773-6227
5,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 50
Girl's Coats
SIC 2363
Partner—R.P. Carabello

THE PANTASATE CO. OF N.Y., INC.
Sub. of: The Pantasote Co.
26 Jefferson St.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-8500
208,000 Sq. Ft., 8 Acres
Emp: 520
Office: M 135, F 35
Plant: M 350
Film, Compound, Vacuumed Form Trays
SIC 2821
Ch/B—Charles Wyman
Vice/Ch—R. M. Wyman
Pr—Henry Wyman
Exec/VP—Harry Russell
VP—J.D. Foley
VP—F.S. Gran
VP/Prod—R. W. McCune
VP/G/M—O. L. Nichouse
VP—Mktg—S. D. MaLoney
VP/R/D—J. F. Gabbett
Asst/VP/Mktg—J. Jaglom
Tr—A.E. Ganly
Comp—T. Winschuh
G/M—O.L. Nichouse
Mkt/Dir—S.D. Maloney
A/M—L. Gauthier
P/A—F. Geraci
T/M—R. Schiff
Pers—N. Balbo
Ch/E—J. Hardwick
P/E—H. Geise
Executive Office:
277 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

PASSAIC BOYS SUIT CO.
759 Main Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-5023
Emp: M 4, F 28
Men's & Boys' Suits & Coats
SIC 2311
Owner—J. Sessa

PASSAIC ENGRAVING CO., INC.
41 Brook Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-0621
40,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 3, F 2
Plant: M 16, F 4
Chrome Platers and Engravers to Textile Industry
SIC 3552
Pr-Tr—Mrs. Emily F. Schaffran
VP—P/M—Paul Gall
VP—Sec—Thomas F. Schaffran
P/M—A. Zilinski
P/M—R. Lenz

PASSAIC LEATHER COAT CO., INC.
51 Market Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-4026
Emp: 6
Leather Coats and Jackets
SIC 2386
Pr—John Simchak
Sec—Anna Simchak

PASSAIC METAL CEILING CO.
24 Forrest Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-6645
Emp: 14
Metal Ceilings
SIC 3444

PASSAIC METAL PRODUCTS CO.
171 Monroe St.
P.O. Box 506
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 473-6061
18,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 5, F 5
Plant: M 10
Roofing & Building Supplies, Sheet Metal Supplies
SIC 3444, 5091
Pr—Lawrence Gurtman
Sec—Nathan Gurtman
O/M—Sidney Block
S/M—Wilbur Vosb rinck
T/M—Raymond Dvorak
P/M—Milton Fine

PASSAIC RUBBER PRODUCTS CO.
249 Monroe Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 778-4022
14,000 Sq. Ft.
Office: M 4, F 1
Plant: M 5
Mechanical Rubber Products
SIC 3069
Partners:
Gilbert J. Stroming
Wilbur B. Wharton, Jr.

PASSAIC SPORTSWEAR CO., INC.
189 Monroe Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 472-3254
Emp: 22
Men's and Boys' Sportswear
SIC 2329
Pr—S. Teitler

PASSAIC SUPERIOR DRESS CO., INC.
351 Passaic Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 471-4737
Emp: 27
Ladies Dresses
SIC 2335
G/M—Anthony Consiglio

PASSAIC TEXTILE SCREENS, INC.
347 Broadway
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 473-1741
4,400 Sq. Ft.
Office: F 1
Plant: M 15
Silk Screens for Textile Printing
SIC 2753
Pr—John Cheesch
VP—Ernest Weber

PHILS DRESS COMPANY
35 Exchange Place
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 473-9249
5,000 Sq. Ft.
Plant: 47
Ladies' Dresses
SIC 2335
Pr—Salvatore Foti
VP—Emily Foti
Sec—Fortunata Fichera
Tr—Alfio Fichera

POLYTEX UNIVERSAL, INC.
125 Dayton Avenue
Passaic, New Jersey 07055
Phone: 473-0008
8,000 sq. ft.
Emp: M 12, F 1
Electronic heat sealing equip. and packaging machines, electronic R & D (solid state circuits)
SIC 3567
Ch/B—P. F. Jacobs
Pr—R. DeVries

PORTION CONTROL SERVICE CORP.
5 William Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 473-0442
Emp: 9
Imprinting of Plastic Drinkware
SIC 3079

PRECISION MEDICAL INSTRUMENT, INC.
41 Brook Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 773-6000
Emp: M 24, F 9
Surgical & Medical Instruments
SIC 3841
Pr—S. Blackman
Sec—A. Blackman

PRESCOTT, J.L. CO.
27 Eighth Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-4200
338,000 Sq. Ft., 22 Acres
Emp: 381
Office: M 45, F 24
Plant: M 184, F 128
Mfg. of Household Cleaning Products and Plastic Bottles
SIC 2841
Ch/B—Robert Prescott
Pr—Amos N. Prescott, Jr.
VP—James L. Prescott Jr.
Sec—Richard L. Prescott
Tr—R. Donald Prescott Jr.
Comp—R.A. Thode
S/M—Don E. Spellman
P/A—Thomas P. Carroll
Pers—Robert Pareti
P/M—Eugene Tiernan

PRESIDENT SPORTSWEAR, INC.
194 Passaic Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 473-5354
Emp: 32
Children's Sportswear
SIC 2361
Pr—V. Bigel

PRODUCTION PACKAGING MACHINERY CO.
P.O. Box 4
109 Eighth Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-7770
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 27
Packaging Machinery
SIC 3569
G/M—Edward Risky
O/M—Veronica Chesinski
P/F—Daniel Krakosky
P/E—John Pabin, Jr.

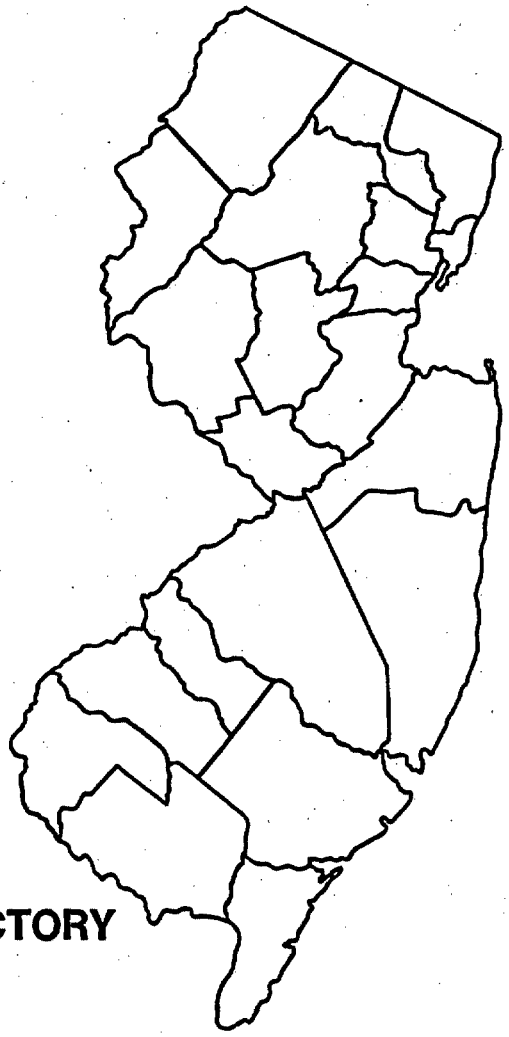
PROVINCETOWN PRINTERS, INC.
Sub. of: Old Deerfield Fabrics, Inc.
118 Ninth Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 773-1808
Office: M 3, F 3
Plant: M 75
Wallpaper
SIC 2644
Ch/B—C. Douglas Hardy
Pr—R. Victor Scotese
VP—C.D. Hardy, Jr.
VP—L.C. Roome
Sec-Tr—Robt. T. Spaeth
G/M—C. Garrity

QUALITY CREATIONS, INC.
1 Mattimore Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 473-0909
Emp: 8
Electronic Heat Sealing of Vinyl Materials
SIC 3993
Pr—Milton Harris
Exec/VP—George Krawitz
Sec-Tr—Rose C. Harris

R C R SPORTSWEAR CO.
183 Monroe Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-7055
15,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 76
Office M 3
Plant M 6, F 67
Mfg. of Ladies' Coats
SIC 2337
VP/Tr—Anthony Ribaudo

R. & S. GARMENT, INC.
347 Broadway
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 471-5480

1975
NEW JERSEY STATE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY



PUBLISHED SINCE 1901

BEP000023

NEW JERSEY STATE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY
2 PENN PLAZA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10001, 212/564-0340

PRICE $75.00

7,500 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 28
Handkerchiefs
SIC 2389
Pr—Bennett Scott
Sec—Blanche Scott

MALCOLM CLOTHING CORP.
19 Wall Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-1257
Emp: 40
Women's Coats
SIC 2337
Pr—Frank Catanzaro
Sec—Rose Catanzaro

MARIE COATS & SUITS CO., INC.
795 Main Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-5353
Emp: 30
Ladies Coats & Suits
SIC 2337
Pr—Nicholas Pretara

MARILEATHER FASHIONS, INC.
629 Main Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 773-4740
22,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 45
Women's Coats
SIC 2337
Pr—Peter Caruso

MARIO & SON SUIT & COAT CO.
100 8th Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-8088
Emp: 40
Ladies' Coats
SIC 2337

MAYFLOWER ART, INC.
Div. Of: Schor Parcraft, Inc.
122-130 8th St.
Passaic , N.J. 07055
Phone: 773-0840
15,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 13
Nonmetallic mineral products
SIC 3299
Pr—A. Weinstein
O/M—M. Wexler

MEDITERRANEAN MARBLE, INC.
347 Broadway
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 471-4380
Emp: 10
Marble Sinks
SIC 3261

MELROSE DISPLAYS, INC.
2 Brighton Ave.
Passaic , N.J. 07055
Phone: 471-7700
75,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 78
Office: M,5 F,3
Plant: M,70
Wire, Metal & Wood Display Racks
SIC 3481
Pr—Melvin Cohen
VP—Fred Van Duyne
Sec—Jack Moncher
O/M—Margaret Matthews
S/M—Larry Coleman

MERCURY LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO.
26 Brighton Ave., P.O. Box 719
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-5400
Emp: 30
Lighting Fixtures
SIC 3642
Pr—S. Fleischer
Exec/VP—Leo Fleischer
O/M—Mrs. Mildred Leeds

MERCURY PLASTIC BAG CO., INC.
188 Seventh Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 778-7200
12,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 26
Office: M,5 F,2
Plant: M,16 F,3
Plastic Bags, Polyethylene
SIC 3079
Ch/Ex—Marvin Rosen
Pr—Milton Deutsch
Sec—Marvin Rosen
P/M—Allan Siegel

MERIT DRESS CO.
404 Oak St.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 473-9854
4,600 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 50
Women's & Misses' Dresses
▲SIC 2335
Partners:
Samuel Intelisano
Joseph Intelisano
Pr—Joseph Intelisano
VP—Anna Intelisano
Tr—Fay Intelsiano

MERRICK SCALE MFG. CO.
180 Autumn St.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-0697
35,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 150
Office: M,80 F,10
Plant: M,60
★Scales, conveyor feeders
▲SIC 3576
Pr—A. Dougherty
Exec/VP—T. Hansbury
VP—D. W. LaPlante
Tr—J. Brady
S/M—J. J. Kapp
P/R—H. Dougherty
T/M—M. Banks
R/D—G. Rebucci
Ch/Eng—E. Rebucci

MEYER, E.I. & E.F., INC.
35 Eighth Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-0132
15,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 76
Office: F,2
Plant: M,4 F,70
Hemming Table Cloths and Towels
SIC 2395
Pr—Mary Garrett

MIKAY TOGS CORP.
84 First Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 472-0813
Emp: 15
Plant: M,1 F,14
Children's Crawlers
SIC 2369
Pr—Margaret Pasnik
VP—Kathleen Donovan
Sec—James Donovan

MILCO PLASTICS CORP.
100 8th St.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-6880
40,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 56
Office: M,1 F,3
Plant: M,40 F,12
Plastic brooms, mats, sponge mops
◆SIC 3991
Pr—H. Miller
Exec/VP—J. Miller
VP—J. Klein
Sec—M. Miller
Tr—B. Miller

MINKOV STEEL & IRON WORKS
95 Burgess Place
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-5758
Emp: 25
Fabricating Iron & Structural Steel
SIC 3441
Owner—Aaron Minkov

NARROTEX CORP., THE
245 Fourth Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-1740
Emp: 50
Dyers, Finishers, All Narrow Fabrics
SIC 2261
Pr—Samuel Levin

NEW JERSEY DRESS MFG. CO.
103 Lexington Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 779-1658
Emp: 12
Women's & Misses' Dresses
SIC 2335
Owner—S. Steinberg

NEW JERSEY ENGINEERING & SUPPLY
577 Main Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-7200
75,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 48
Abrasives, Valves, Pipe, Fittings, Industrial Tools
SIC 3321
VP—Adrian Wynbeek (02) (03)
S/M—Henry Pasuit

NEW JERSEY HANDKERCHIEF CO.
8 Garden Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-7404
Emp: 35
Handkerchiefs
SIC 2389
Pr—G.A. McCrea
VP—B.S. McCrea
Sec—E.J. McCrea

NITE GRAPHICS
147 Prospect St.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-7782
5,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 8
Office: M,1
Plant: M,7
Lithographic Plates And Negatives
SIC 2795
Partners:
Paul Daniele
Ronele Webb
S/M—Robert Webb

OKONITE CO., THE
1940 Canal St.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 825-0300
Emp: 235
★Insulated wire and cable
▲SIC 3357
Pr—Victor A. Viggiano
VP—Douglass S. List
VP—Alfred C. Coppola
VP—Edward E. McIlveen
Sec—Laurence J. Miscall, Jr.
Comp—Robert T. Brennan
S/M—Julian R. Hoss
Mkt/Dir—Roy A. Nelson
P/R—Donald C. Huber
P/A—Edward C. Moen
T/M—James B. Roderick
R/D—Dr. Jack S. Lasky
P/M—Nicholas Adams
M/M—Walter Van Putten

ORENSTEIN FIXTURES, INC.
561 Main Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-0918
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 6
Office: F,1
Plant: M,18
Store Fixtures, Interiors
SIC 2541
Pr—Harry S. Orenstein

PAM COAT COMPANY
286 Monroe Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 773-6227
5,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 50
Girl's Coats
SIC 2363
Owner—R. P. Carabello

PANTASOTE CO. OF NY, INC.
26 Jefferson St.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-8500
208,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 518
Office: M,154 F,32
Plant: M,332
★PVC Resin, Film, Vacuum Formed Trays
SIC 3079
Ch/B—James H. Goss
Pr—J. Jaglom
Exec/VP—H. Russell
VP—S. Maloney
VP—R. McCune
Sec—S. Silberman
Tr—R. Clayden
Comp—B. G. Yuhas
S/M—K. Walker
Mkt/Dir—M. Blutman
P/A—F. Gersci
Pers/M—D. H. Flanders
Ch/Eng—J. Hardwick
P/Eng—N. Sofer

PARRA PRINT, INC.
35 8th St.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 773-7547
Emp: 15
Manifold business forms
SIC 2761

PASSAIC BOY'S SUIT CO.
Div. of: Label Co.
15 Court Land St.
Passaic , N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-5023
11,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 50
Men's & Boys' Suits & Coats
SIC 2311
Owner—R. Lobel
Ch/B—Milton Lobel
Sec—Irving Lobel
P/M—Ann German

PASSAIC DAILY NEWS, THE
988 Main Avenue
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-6000
50,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 522
Office: M,251 F,170
Plant: M,101
★Daily Evening Newspaper
SIC 2711
Pr—Austin C. Drukker
VP—Richard Drukker, Jr.
VP—Harris N. Leroy
VP—D. June Serafin
A/M—Ivan Netter
P/R—Fred Stehle
P/A—H. John Handel
R/D—Rosemarie Maio
M/M—Robert Cook

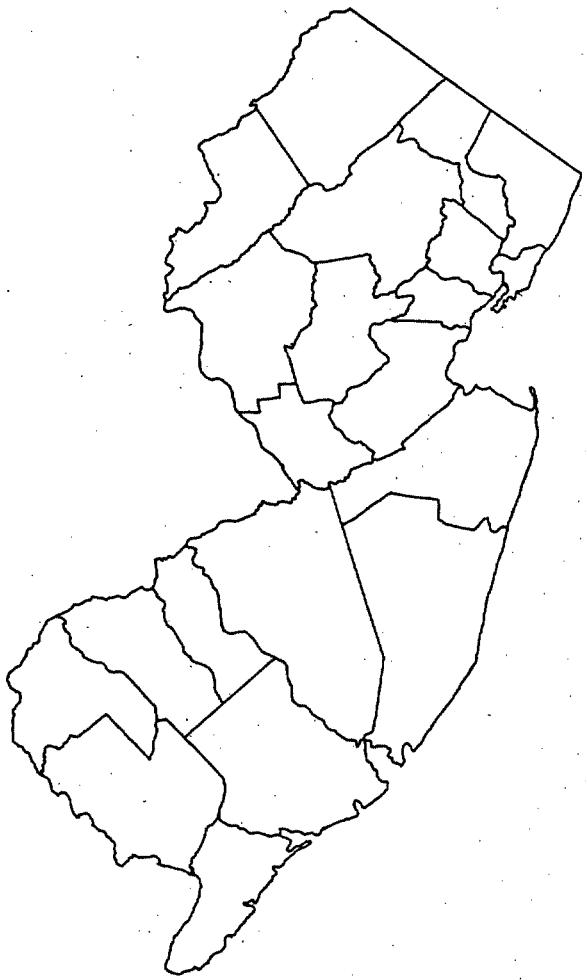
PASSAIC ENGRAVING CO., INC.
41 Brook Ave.
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 777-0621
40,000 Sq. Ft., 2 Acres
Emp: 25
Office: M,3 F,2
Plant: M,16 F,4
Emboss cylinder engraving, base print cylinders
▲SIC 3479
Pr—E. Schaffram
Exec/VP—T. Schaffran
VP—P. Garvey
Sec—A. Zilinski
Comp—M. Geadreau
S/M—O. Colbert
P/M—R. Tay
P/F—R. Tey

PASSAIC RUBBER PRODUCTS CO.
249 Monroe Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 778-4022
14,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 10
Office: M,4 F,1
Plant: M,5
Mechanical Rubber Products
SIC 3069
Partners:
Gilbert J. Stroming
Wilbur B. Wharton, Jr.

PASSAIC SPORTSWEAR CO., INC.
189 Monroe Street
Passaic, N.J. 07055
Phone: 472-3254
Emp: 22
Men's and Boys' Sportswear

Tool Case

1980 NEW JERSEY STATE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY



PUBLISHED SINCE 1901

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PENN PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10121 [212] 564-0340

BEP000025

PRICE: $90.00

SIDC AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLISHER OF STATE INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORIES

Pr—Melvin Cohen
VP—Fred Van Duyne
Sec—Jack Moncher
O/M—D. Hooban
S/M—Larry Coleman

MERCURY LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO.
25 Brighton Ave., P.O. Box 719
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-779-5400
Sales: $5,000,000 To $10,000,000
Est. 1946
60,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 46
Fluorescent Commercial, Industrial, Outdoor & Residential Lighting Fixtures
SIC 3645, 3646
Pr—Sidney Fleischer
Sec—L. Fleischer
G/M—John Fedinec
O/M—Mrs. Mildred Leeds
Mkt/Dir—Scott M. Fleischer

MERCURY PLASTIC BAG CO., INC.
168 Seventh St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-778-7200
Sales: Up To $1,000,000
12,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 26
Office: M 5, F 2
Plant: M 16, F 3
▲Plastic Bags & Rollstock, Polyethylene & Polypropylene
SIC 2643, 3079
Ch/Ex—Marvin Rosen
P/M—P. Lueck

MERIT DRESS CO.
404 Oak St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-473-9854
4,600 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 50
▲Women's & Misses' Dresses
SIC 2335
Partner—Samuel Intelisano
Pr—Joseph Intellsano
VP—Anna Intelisiano
Tr—Fay Intelsiano

MERRICK SCALE MFG. CO.
180 Autumn St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-779-0697
Sales: Over $10,000,000
75,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 170
Office: M 75, F 22
Plant: M 70, F 3
▲Conveyor Scales, Weighing Feeders, Digital Electronic
★SIC 3576, 3535
Pr—A. Dougherty
Exec/VP—T. Hansbury
VP—E. Rebucci
VP—D. W. Laplante
Sec—J. P. Lowney
S/M—E. Louas
A/M—C. Huckabee
P/A—J. Muklevicz
T/M—M. Banks
Pers/M—H. Dougherty
P/M—W. Vande Vaarst

MEYER, E.I. & E.F., INC.
35 Eighth Street
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-777-0132
15,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 76
Office: M 0, F 2
Plant: M 4, F 70
Hemming Table Cloths And Towels
SIC 2395
Pr—Mary Garrett

NARROTEX CORP., THE
245 Fourth Street
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-777-1740
Emp: 50
Dyers, Finishers, All Narrow Fabrics
SIC 2261
Pr—Samuel Levin

NEW JERSEY DRESS MFG. CO.
103 Lexington Avenue
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-779-1658
Emp: 12
Women's & Misses' Dresses
SIC 2335
Owner—S. Steinberg

NEW JERSEY ENGINEERING & SUPPLY
577 Main Ave.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-777-7200
75,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 48
Abrasives, Valves, Pipe, Fittings, Industrial Tools
SIC 3291, 3494, 3541
Pr—J. Militello
VP—Adrian Wynbeek
S/M—Henry Pasuit

NEWTYPE, INC.
258 Main Ave. P
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-472-9494
Sales: Up To $1,000,000 Est. 1973
2,300 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 13
Office: M 3, F 1
Plant: M 4, F 5
Photo Composition & Art
SIC 2791
Pr—Joseph A. Porto
VP—Mark Porto
Tr—Marjorie F. Porto
P/M—Allan Wojtowiez
Bank:
First National State County

OKONITE CO., THE
1940 Canal St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-825-0300
Sales: Over $10,000,000
Emp: 235
▲Insulated Wire And Cable
★SIC 3357
Pr—Victor A. Viggiano
Exec/VP—Alfred C. Coppola
VP—Harry A. Penhale
VP—Donald C. Huber
VP—Robert T. Brennan
Mkt/Dir—James Daly
P/R—Donald C. Huber
P/A—Edward C. Moen
T/M—James B. Roderick
Pers/M—Louis Ordini
R/D—J. S. Lasky
P/M—Nicholas Adams
M/M—Walter Van Putten

ORENSTEIN FIXTURES, INC.
561 Main Avenue
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-777-0918
10,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 6
Office: M 0, F 1
Plant: M 18, F 0
Store Fixtures, Interiors
SIC 2541
Pr—Harry S. Orenstein

P C FASHIONS
829 Main Ave.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-773-4740
Sales: $1,000,000 To $5,000,000
22,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 44
Mens & Ladies Leather & Suede Coats, & Jackets
SIC 2337, 2311
Owner—Peter Caruso
Ch/Ex—Peter Caruso
Pr—Arthur K. Cohen

PAM CO., INC.
25 Brithton Ave.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-473-6400
Sales: Up To $1,000,000
4,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 23
Office: M 1, F 1
Plant: M 5, F 16
Rubber Valves
★SIC 3069
Pr—Frank Hahn
VP—H. Goldman

PANTALOON LTD. CORP.
122 8th St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-778-5437
Emp: 10
Ladies Slacks
SIC 2339
Sec—P. Palmeri

PANTASOTE CO. OF NY, INC.
26 Jefferson St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-777-8500
208,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 470
▲Pvc Resin, Compound, Film, Sheeting & Vacuum Formed Trays
★SIC 3079
Ch/B—James H. Goss
Pr—Henry Wyman
Exec/VP—H. Russell
VP—J. E. Ertel
VP—R. Mccune
VP—P. L. Schatzberg
VP—K. E. Walker
Sec—S. Silberman
Comp—A. C. Walker
G/M—J. E. Ertel
P/A—J. Leonard
T/M—W. Link
Pers/M—James Parla, Jr.
R/D—R. Bouffard
Ch/Eng—J. Hardwick
P/Eng—P. Kolis
Branch Plants:
Fresno, Calif.
Hickory, Nc
Point Pleasant, Wv

PASSAIC DAILY NEWS, THE
Herald-News, The
988 Main Ave.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-365-3000
Sales: Over $10,000,000
55,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 396
Daily Evening Newspaper
SIC 2711
Pr—Austin C. Drukker
Exec/VP—Richard E. Wyckoff
VP—Coit T. Hendly
VP—Peter E. Leddy
Sec—Wnifred F. Drukker
O/M—Louis Ferrazzano
P/R—Fred A. Stehle
P/A—H. John Handel
Pers/M—Charles J. Mc Dermott
R/D—Fran C. Glantz
M/M—Flore Fischetti

PASSAIC ENGRAVING CO., INC.
41 Brook Ave.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-777-0621
Sales: Up To $1,000,000
40,000 Sq. Ft. 2 Acres
Emp: 25
▲Emboss Cylinder Engraving, Base Print Cylinders, Electroform Embossing Rolls
SIC 3479
Pr—T. Schaffran
Sec—Patrick R. Garvey
Comp—M. Gaudreau
S/M—Addison Stitt
P/M—Gary Garvey

PASSAIC IRON & BRASS FOUNDRY
309 Chestnut St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-950-7855
Sales: Up To $1,000,000
Emp: 18
Grey Iron Castings
SIC 3321
Owner—Arnold Spalding
Partner—C. Binns
Partner—W. Binns
Partner—M. Binns
Pr—R. Binns
VP—C. Binns
G/M—M. W. Binns

PASSAIC PACKAGING CORP.
100 Eighth St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-820-4581
Sales: Over $10,000,000
167 Sq. Ft. 6.5 Acres
Emp: 175
Office: M 5, F 6
Plant: M 30, F 145
◆Plastic Products
★SIC 3079
Pr—R. L. Diether
Exec/VP—W. Lawler
VP—N. J. Demaso
VP—J. R. Tamm
Sec—Nadia Guerbo
Tr—Mary Ellen Tracy
P/M—R. Hoffman
Ch/Eng—W. Eichhorst

PASSAIC RUBBER PRODUCTS CO.
249-251 Monroe St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-778-4022
Sales: $1,000,000 To $5,000,000
Est. 1945
30,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 11
Office: M 3, F 2
Plant: M 6, F 0
▲Mechanical Rubber Products
SIC 3069
Partner—L. Jafarian
Partner—G. J. Stroming I I
G/M—C. J. Van Winkle
Bank:
New Jersey Bank, N.A.

PASSAIC SPORTSWEAR CO., INC.
189 Monroe St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-472-3254
Emp: 22
●Men's & Boy's Leather Coats
SIC 2386
Pr—S. Teitler

PENN MANUFACTURING CORP.
77 Tenth St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-472-0541
Sales: $1,000,000 To $5,000,000
48,500 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 30
◆Permanent Broad Tip Marking Pens Water Base Broad Tip Marking Pen Novelty Pens,Fine Line Markers
★SIC 3951
Pr—Joseph L. Ruden
VP—John Dipisa

POLYMER COMPOUNDS CORP.
100 8th St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-777-8811
50,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 22
Plastic Extrusions
SIC 3079
Pr—Abe Tanenbaum
G/M—Abe Tanenbaum

PRE-VUE REFOLDING CO.
100 Eighth St.
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-471-0246
Emp: 12
Textile Converters
SIC 3111
Pr—O. Feaster

PRESCOTT, J.L. CO.
27 Eighth Street
Passaic, NJ, 07055
Phone: 201-777-4200
Sales: Over $10,000,000
372,000 Sq. Ft.
Emp: 250
Ind. & Household Cleaners, Health & Beauty Aids, Ind. Chem., Blow Mol Bottles
SIC 2841
Pr—Amos N. Prescott
Exec/VP—R. Donald Prescott Jr.
VP—James L. Prescott Jr.
VP—Donald E. Spellman
Comp—Steven Ladas
P/A—Irene Hellebrand
T/M—L. R. Pareti

909000045

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Comprehensive Report

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Overview

BUSINESS SUMMARY

OKONITE COMPANY INC, THE
102 Hilltop Road
Ramsey, NJ 07446

D&B D-U-N-S Number: 04-834-1655

Now Included with this Report NEW!

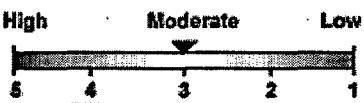
D&B's Credit Limit Recommendation
How much credit should you extend?
Learn More **View Now**

Payment Trends Profile
Payment trends and industry benchmarks
Jump to Payment Trends

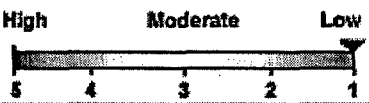
This is a **headquarters** location.
Branch(es) or division(s) exist.

Mailing address:	PO Box 340 Ramsey, NJ 07446
Web site:	www.okonite.com
Telephone:	201 825-0300
Fax:	201 825-9026
Manager:	VICTOR A VIGGIANO, CHB-CEO+
Year started:	1878
Employs:	1,000 (200 here)
History:	CLEAR
SIC:	3357
Line of business:	Mfg cable & wire

Credit Score Class: 3
Moderate risk of severe payment delinquency over next 12 months



Financial Stress Class: 1
Low risk of severe financial stress over the next 12 months



12-Month D&B PAYDEX®: 74
When weighted by dollar amount, payments to suppliers average 9 days beyond terms.

D&B Rating:	**1R3**
Number of employees:	1R is **10 or more** employees.
Composite credit appraisal:	3 is **fair.**

BEP000038

D&B EXCLUSIVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Financial Stress Class of 1** for this company shows that during the previous year, firms with this classification had a failure rate of 0.49% (49 per 10,000), which is lower than the national average.

The **Credit Score class of 3** for this company shows that during the previous year, 12.3% of the firms with this classification paid one or more bills severely delinquent, which is lower than the national average.

Predictive Scores	This Business	Comments
Financial Stress Class	1	Failure Rate lower than the national average
Financial Stress Score	1452	Highest Risk: 1,001; Lowest Risk: 1,850
Credit Score Class	3	Probability of Severely Delinquent Payment is lower than the national average.
Other Key Indicators		
PAYDEX Scores	9 days beyond terms	Pays more promptly than the average for its industry of 12 days beyond terms
Industry Median	12 days beyond terms	
Present management control	127 years	
UCC Filings	UCC filing(s) are reported for this business	
Public Filings	Evidence of open suits only in the D&B database	
History	Is clear	

CREDIT CAPACITY SUMMARY

D&B Rating: **1R3**
Number of employees: 1R indicates **10 or more** employees.
Composite credit appraisal: 3 is **fair.**

The 1R and 2R ratings categories reflect company size based on the total number of employees for the business. They are assigned to business files that do not contain a current financial statement. In 1R and 2R Ratings, the 2, 3, or 4 creditworthiness indicator is based on analysis by D&B of public filings, trade payments, business age and other important factors. 2 is the highest Composite Credit Appraisal a company not supplying D&B with current financial information can receive. For more information, see the D&B Rating Key.

# of Employees Total: 1,000 (200 here)

Payment Activity:
(based on 293 experiences)

Average High Credit:	$22,884
Highest Credit:	$1,000,000
Total Highest Credit:	$6,412,700

Jump to:

Overview | Payments | Public Filings | History & Operations | Banking & Finance

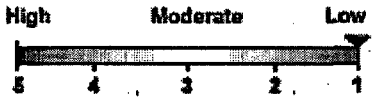
Scores D&B EXCLUSIVE

FINANCIAL STRESS SUMMARY

The Financial Stress Summary Model predicts the likelihood of a firm ceasing business without paying all creditors

in full, or reorganization or obtaining relief from creditors under state/federal law over the next 12 months. Scores were calculated using a statistically valid model derived from D&B's extensive data files.

Financial Stress Class: 1



Low risk of severe financial stress, such as a bankruptcy, over the next 12 months.

Incidence of Financial Stress

Among Businesses with this Classification:	0.49% (49 per 10,000)
National Average	1.40% (140 per 10,000)

Financial Stress National Percentile: 62 (Highest Risk: 1; Lowest Risk: 100)

Financial Stress Score: 1452 (Highest Risk: 1,001; Lowest Risk: 1,850)

The Financial Stress Class of this business is based on the following factors:

- Control age or date entered in D&B files indicates lower risk.
- 28% of trade experiences indicate slow payment(s) are present.
- Payment experiences exist for this firm which are greater than 60 days past due.

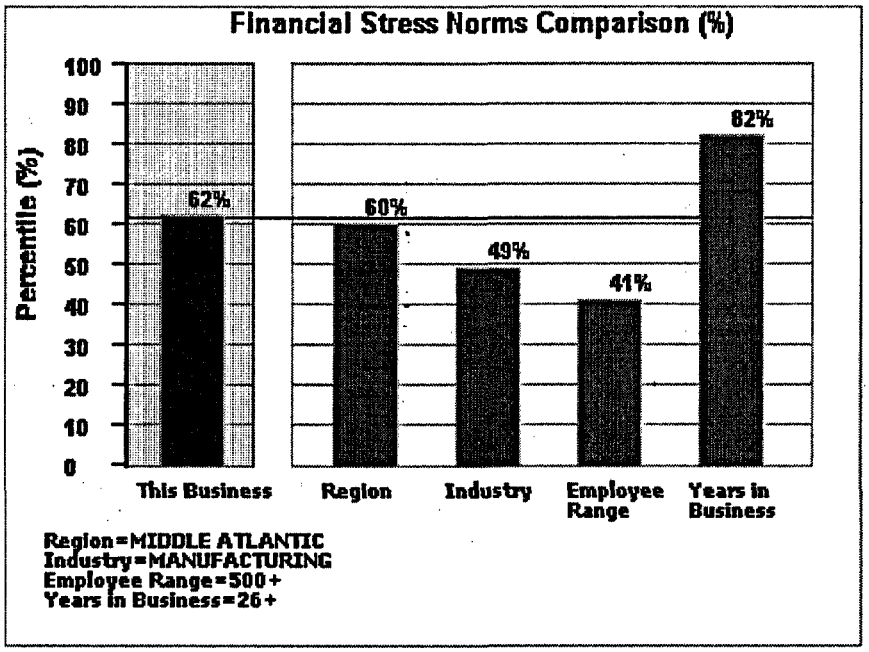
Notes:

- The Financial Stress Class indicates that this firm shares some of the same business and financial characteristics of other companies with this classification. It does not mean the firm will necessarily experience financial stress.
- The Incidence of Financial Stress shows the percentage of firms in a given Class that discontinued operations over the past year with loss to creditors. The Incidence of Financial Stress - National Average represents the national failure rate and is provided for comparative purposes.
- The Financial Stress National Percentile reflects the relative ranking of a company among all scorable companies in D&B's file.
- The Financial Stress Score offers a more precise measure of the level of risk than the Class and Percentile. It is especially helpful to customers using a scorecard approach to determining overall business performance.
- All Financial Stress Class, Percentile, Score and Incidence statistics are based on 2002.

Norms	National %
This Business	62
Region: **MIDDLE ATLANTIC**	60
Industry: **MANUFACTURING**	49
Employee Range: **500+**	41
Years in Business: **26+**	82

BEP000040

909000047



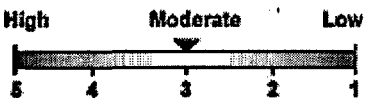
This business has a Financial Stress Percentile that shows:

- Lower risk than other companies in the same region.
- Lower risk than other companies in the same industry.
- Lower risk than other companies in the same employee size range.
- Higher risk than other companies with a comparable number of years in business.

CREDIT SCORE CLASS SUMMARY

The Credit Score class predicts the likelihood of a firm paying in a severely delinquent manner (90+ Days Past Terms) over the next twelve months. It was calculated using statistically valid models and the most recent payment information in D&B's files.

Credit Score Class: 3



Moderate risk of severe payment delinquency over next 12 months.

Incidence of Delinquent Payment

Among Companies with this Classification: 12.30%

Credit Score Percentile: 54 (Highest Risk: 1; Lowest Risk: 100)

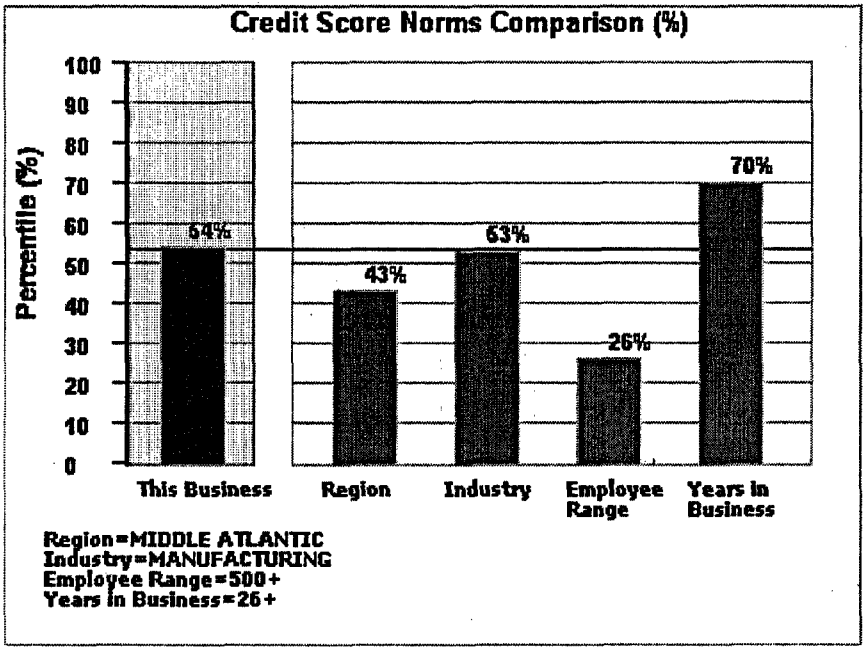
The Credit Score Class of this business is based on the following factors:

- Payment experiences exist for this firm which are greater than 60 days past due.
- 28% of trade experiences indicate slow payment(s) are present.
- Control age or date entered in D&B files indicates lower risk.
- Business does not own facilities.

Notes:

- The Incidence of Delinquent Payment is the percentage of companies with this classification that were reported 90 days past due or more by creditors. The calculation of this value is based on an inquiry weighted sample.

- The Percentile ranks this firm relative to other businesses. For example, a firm in the 80th percentile has a lower risk of paying in a severely delinquent manner than 79% of all scorable companies in D&B's files.



Norms	National %
This Business	54
Region: MIDDLE ATLANTIC	43
Industry: MANUFACTURING	53
Employee Range: 500+	26
Years in Business: 26+	70

This business has a Credit Score Percentile that shows:

- Lower risk than other companies in the same region.
- Lower risk than other companies in the same industry.
- Lower risk than other companies in the same employee size range.
- Higher risk than other companies with a comparable number of years in business.

Jump to:

Overview | Scores | Public Filings | History & Operations | Banking & Finance

Payments D&B Exclusive

PAYMENT TRENDS

Total Payment Experiences in D&B's File:	293
Payments Within Terms: (not dollar weighted)	84%
Total Placed For Collection:	0
Average Highest Credit:	$22,884
Largest High Credit:	$1,000,000
Highest Now Owing:	$1,000,000
Highest Past Due:	$250,000

Current PAYDEX is:	**74**	equal to 9 days beyond terms
Industry Median is:	**72**	equal to 12 days beyond terms
Payment Trend currently is:	⟷	**unchanged,** compared to payments three months ago

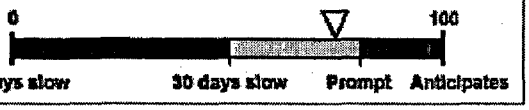
Indications of slowness can be the result of dispute over merchandise, skipped invoices, etc. Accounts are sometimes placed for collection even though the existence or amount of the debt is disputed.

PAYDEX Scores

Shows the D&B PAYDEX scores as calculated on the most recent 3 months and 12 months of payment experiences.

The D&B PAYDEX is a unique, dollar weighted indicator of payment performance based on up to payment experiences as reported to D&B by trade references. A detailed explanation of how to read and interpret PAYDEX scores can be found at the end of this report.

3-Month D&B PAYDEX: 74
When weighted by dollar amount, payments to suppliers average 9 days beyond terms.



Based on payments collected over last 3 months.

12-Month D&B PAYDEX: 74
When weighted by dollar amount, payments to suppliers average 9 days beyond terms.

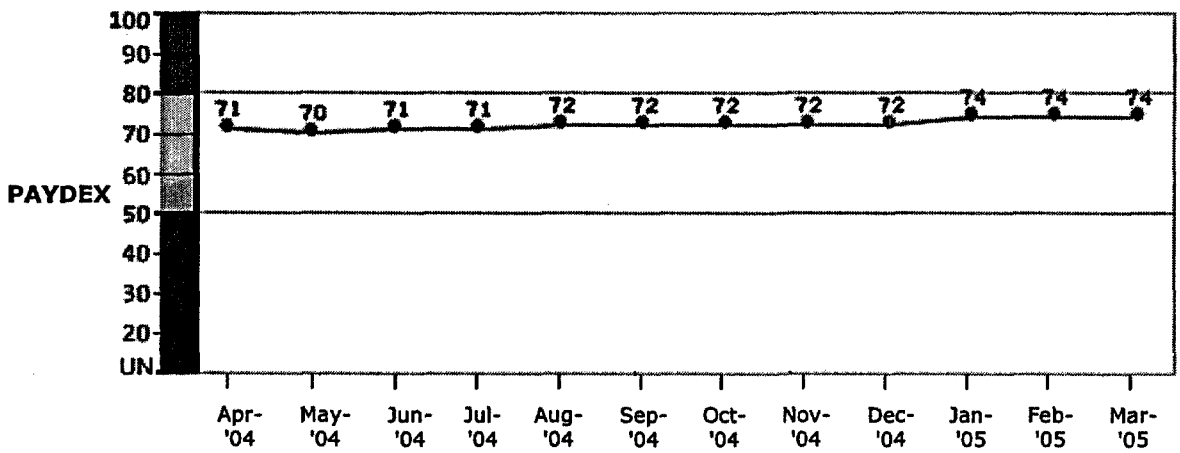
Based on payments collected over last 12 months.

PAYDEX Yearly Trend

12 Month PAYDEX Scores Comparison to Industry

	4/04	5/04	6/04	7/04	8/04	9/04	10/04	11/04	12/04	1/05	2/05	3/05
This Business	71	70	71	71	72	72	72	72	72	74	74	74
Industry Quartiles												
Upper			77			77			77			76
Median			72			72			72			72
Lower			66			67			66			66

Shows the trend in D&B PAYDEX scoring over the past 12 months.



Last 12 Months

Based on payments collected over the last 12 months.

- Current PAYDEX for this Business is 74, or equal to 9 days beyond terms
- The 12-month high is **74**, or equal to 9 days beyond terms
- The 12-month low is **70**, or equal to 15 days beyond terms

PAYDEX Comparison to Industry

Shows PAYDEX scores of this Business compared to the Primary Industry from each of the last four quarters. The Primary Industry is Mfg cable & wire, based on SIC code 3357.

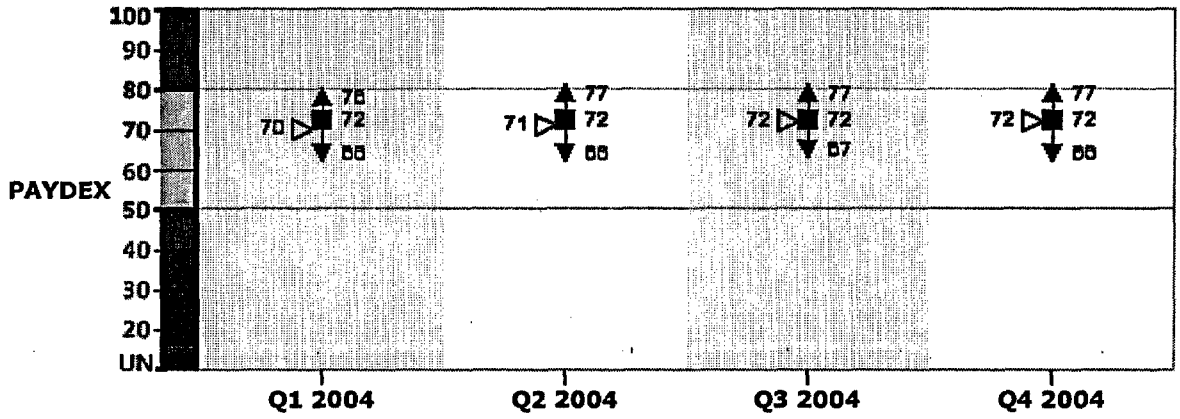
Quarterly PAYDEX Scores Comparison to Industry

Previous Year

	3/03	6/03	9/03	12/03
This Business	UN	72	73	71
Industry Quartiles				
Upper	76	76	76	76
Median	72	72	72	72
Lower	66	66	66	66

Current Year

	3/04	6/04	9/04	12/04
This Business	70	71	72	72
Industry Quartiles				
Upper	76	77	77	77
Median	72	72	72	72
Lower	66	66	67	66



Last 12 Months

Based on payments collected over the last 4 quarters.

Score Comparison Key: ▷ This Business ▲ Industry upper quartile ■ Industry median ▼ Industry lower quartile

- Current **PAYDEX** for this Business is **74**, or equal to 9 days beyond terms
- The present industry **median score** is **72**, or equal to 12 days beyond terms.

- Industry upper quartile represents the performance of the payers in the 75th percentile
- Industry lower quartile represents the performance of the payers in the 25th percentile

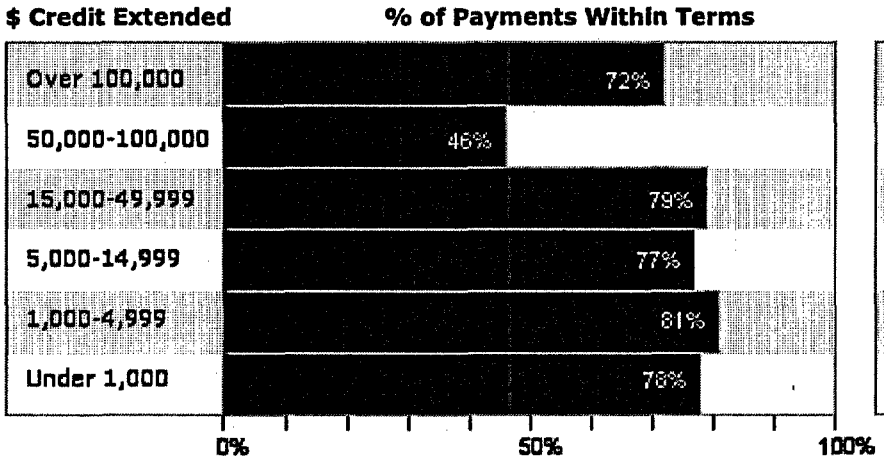
Payment Habits

For all payment experiences within a given amount of credit extended, shows the percent that this Business paid within terms. Provides number of experiences used to calculate the percentage, and the total dollar value of the credit extended.

BEP000044

# Payment	$ Total

909000051



Based on payments collected over the last 12 months.

Payment experiences reflect how bills are met in relation to the terms granted. In some instances, payment beyond terms can be the result of disputes over merchandise, skipped invoices, etc.

PAYMENT SUMMARY

The Payment Summary section reflects payment information in D&B's file as of the date of this report.

There are 293 payment experiences in D&B's file for the most recent 12 months, with 223 experiences reported during the last three month period.

Below is an overview of the company's dollar-weighted payments, segmented by its suppliers' primary industries:

	Total Rcv'd (#)	Total Dollar Amts ($)	Largest High Credit ($)	Within Terms (%)	Days Slow <31 (%)	31-60 (%)	61-90 (%)	90> (%)
Top Industries:								
Trucking non-local	34	1,102,900	400,000	99	1	0	0	0
Short-trm busn credit	18	28,600	10,000	99	1	0	0	0
Nonclassified	17	1,297,850	1,000,000	61	39	0	0	0
Telephone communictns	14	45,550	25,000	92	8	0	0	0
Misc business credit	12	108,750	55,000	100	0	0	0	0
Whol electrical equip	12	80,000	25,000	64	23	0	13	0
Radiotelephone commun	11	2,450	750	100	0	0	0	0
Whol industrial suppl	10	92,300	40,000	99	0	0	0	1
Whol office supplies	10	11,300	5,000	87	13	0	0	0
Ret mail-order house	8	6,250	2,500	64	16	0	20	0
Whol service paper	6	18,550	10,000	87	13	0	0	0
Whol industrial equip	6	18,750	10,000	53	47	0	0	0
Paperboard mill	5	277,500	100,000	99	1	0	0	0
Mfg photograph equip	5	27,500	15,000	82	18	0	0	0
Whol metal	5	3,750	2,500	87	13	0	0	0
Mfg misc plastic prdt	4	32,500	15,000	54	46	0	0	0
Air courier service	4	2,500	1,000	40	20	40	0	0
Coating/engrave svcs	4	1,100	750	0	89	11	0	0
Whol computers/softwr	4	1,350	500	81	19	0	0	0
Mfg wood products	3	255,000	200,000	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg process controls	3	6,750	5,000	89	11	0	0	0
Whol electronic parts	3	7,750	5,000	52	48	0	0	0

909000052

Mfg paint/allied prdt	3	10,000	5,000	50	50	0	0	0
Mfg cleaning products	3	1,350	750	26	74	0	0	0
Mfg plastics/resins	2	1,000,000	800,000	20	80	0	0	0
Mfg computers	2	35,100	35,000	50	50	0	0	0
Mfg manifold forms	2	10,100	10,000	99	1	0	0	0
Mfg industrial gases	2	15,000	10,000	50	50	0	0	0
Mfg elect. components	2	12,500	7,500	40	60	0	0	0
Whol plumb/hydronics	2	3,000	2,500	58	42	0	0	0
Whol misc profsn eqpt	2	3,250	2,500	62	38	0	0	0
Mfg cutting tool/part	2	2,600	2,500	96	4	0	0	0
Mfg scales/balances	2	1,250	1,000	20	80	0	0	0
Arrange cargo transpt	2	850	750	100	0	0	0	0
Help supply service	2	500	250	50	0	50	0	0
Mfg blowers/fans	2	350	250	71	29	0	0	0
Executive office	2	100	50	100	0	0	0	0
Aluminum roll/drawing	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	0	0	0	0
Electric services	1	200,000	200,000	50	50	0	0	0
Petroleum refining	1	200,000	200,000	100	0	0	0	0
Whol chemicals	1	70,000	70,000	0	100	0	0	0
Mfg steel pipe/tubes	1	55,000	55,000	0	50	50	0	0
Nonferrous wiredrawng	1	40,000	40,000	50	50	0	0	0
Mfg pesticides	1	40,000	40,000	50	50	0	0	0
Custom compounding	1	25,000	25,000	50	50	0	0	0
Copper roll/drawing	1	20,000	20,000	50	50	0	0	0
Public finance	1	20,000	20,000	100	0	0	0	0
Whol petroleum prdts	1	15,000	15,000	50	50	0	0	0
Mfg organic chemicals	1	15,000	15,000	0	100	0	0	0
Mfg air/gas compress	1	15,000	15,000	50	50	0	0	0
Mfg misc trnsmsn eqpt	1	10,000	10,000	50	50	0	0	0
Armature rewinding	1	10,000	10,000	100	0	0	0	0
Whol plastic material	1	10,000	10,000	100	0	0	0	0
Paper mill	1	7,500	7,500	50	50	0	0	0
Whol durable goods	1	7,500	7,500	100	0	0	0	0
General warehousing	1	7,500	7,500	0	100	0	0	0
Mfg chemicals	1	5,000	5,000	100	0	0	0	0
Ret-direct selling	1	5,000	5,000	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg inorganic chemcls	1	5,000	5,000	100	0	0	0	0
Whol women/child wear	1	2,500	2,500	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg environment cntrl	1	2,500	2,500	100	0	0	0	0
Ret building material	1	2,500	2,500	100	0	0	0	0
Whol furniture	1	2,500	2,500	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg electric lamps	1	2,500	2,500	100	0	0	0	0
Regulate trnsprtation	1	2,500	2,500	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg sheet metalwork	1	2,500	2,500	50	50	0	0	0
Mfg misc office eqpt	1	2,500	2,500	100	0	0	0	0
Misc repair services	1	1,000	1,000	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg misc wire prdts	1	1,000	1,000	0	100	0	0	0
Whol hardware	1	1,000	1,000	100	0	0	0	0
Newspaper-print/publ	1	1,000	1,000	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg industrial valves	1	1,000	1,000	100	0	0	0	0

Whol heating/ac equip	1	1,000	1,000	100	0	0	0	0
Lcl truck-w/o storage	1	750	750	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg measure devices	1	750	750	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg electric test prd	1	500	500	0	100	0	0	0
R.V./trailer rentals	1	500	500	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg hand/edge tools	1	500	500	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg wood pallets	1	500	500	100	0	0	0	0
Whol photo equipment	1	500	500	100	0	0	0	0
Lithographic printing	1	250	250	100	0	0	0	0
Misc publishing	1	250	250	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg misc primary mtl	1	250	250	100	0	0	0	0
Industrial launderer	1	250	250	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg signs/ad specltys	1	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg plastic sheet/flm	1	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg press/blown glass	1	100	100	50	50	0	0	0
Ret misc apparel	1	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Mfg cold rolled steel	1	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Gas transmission dist	1	50	50	100	0	0	0	0
Natural gas distrib	1	50	50	100	0	0	0	0
Misc general gov't	1	50	50	100	0	0	0	0
Police protection	1	50	50	100	0	0	0	0
Misc business service	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other payment categories:

Cash experiences	1	5,000	5,000
Payment record unknown	5	68,600	65,000
Unfavorable comments	0	0	0

Placed for collections:

With D&B	0	0	0
Other	0	N/A	0
Total in D&B's file	293		1,000,000

The highest **Now Owes** on file is $1,000,000 The highest **Past Due** on file is $250,000

Accounts are sometimes placed for collection even though the existence or amount of the debt is disputed. Indications of slowness can be result of dispute over merchandise, skipped invoices, etc.

PAYMENT DETAILS

Detailed payment history

Date Reported (mm/yy)	Paying Record	High Credit ($)	Now Owes ($)	Past Due ($)	Selling Terms	Last Sale Within (months)
02/05	Ppt	40,000	5,000	0		1 mo
	Ppt	15,000	0			6-12 mos
	Ppt	7,500	500	0		1 mo
	Ppt	5,000	5,000	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	5,000	250	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	2,500	50	0		1 mo
	Ppt	2,500	0			2-3 mos
	Ppt	2,500	0			2-3 mos
	Ppt	2,500	0			2-3 mos

909000054

	Ppt	1,000	0	0		1 mo
	Ppt	750	500	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	750	0	0	N30	6-12 mos
	Ppt	500	0	0	2 10 N30	6-12 mos
	Ppt	250	250	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt-Slow 30	10,000	10,000	5,000		1 mo
	Ppt-Slow 30	5,000	5,000	500		1 mo
	Ppt-Slow 30	2,500	2,500	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt-Slow 30	100	50	0		1 mo
	Slow 30	7,500	0	0	N30	2-3 mos
	Slow 30	500	0	0	N15	2-3 mos
01/05	Ppt				Lease Agreemnt	
	Ppt	200,000	75,000	0		1 mo
	Ppt	100,000	100,000	0		1 mo
	Ppt	55,000	40,000	0	Lease Agreemnt	1 mo
	Ppt	30,000	20,000	0		1 mo
	Ppt	25,000	0	0		1 mo
	Ppt	15,000	0	0		1 mo
	Ppt	15,000	10,000	1,000	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	10,000	500	0		1 mo
	Ppt	7,500	2,500	0		1 mo
	Ppt	7,500	7,500	0		1 mo
	Ppt	2,500	0	0		1 mo
	Ppt	2,500	2,500	0		1 mo
	Ppt	2,500	0	0	N10	2-3 mos
	Ppt	2,500	500	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	2,500	0	0		6-12 mos
	Ppt	2,500	1,000	0		1 mo
	Ppt	2,500	1,000	0		1 mo
	Ppt	2,500	2,500	0		1 mo
	Ppt	1,000	250	0		1 mo
	Ppt	1,000	750	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	1,000	250	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	1,000	250	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	1,000	0	0		1 mo
	Ppt	1,000	0	0	N30	4-5 mos
	Ppt	1,000	0	0		6-12 mos
	Ppt	1,000	1,000	0		1 mo
	Ppt	750	750	0		1 mo
	Ppt	500	0	0		6-12 mos
	Ppt	500	500	0		1 mo
	Ppt	500	0	0		1 mo
	Ppt	500	0	0		2-3 mos
	Ppt	500	100	0		1 mo
	Ppt	250	250	0	N30	1 mo
	Ppt	250	100	0		1 mo
	Ppt	100	100	0		1 mo
	Ppt	100	100	0	N15	1 mo
	Ppt	50	0	0		2-3 mos
	Ppt	50	50	0	N30	1 mo

Ppt	50	50	0		1 mo
Ppt	50	0	0		1 mo
Ppt	50	0	0		1 mo
Ppt	0	0	0		1 mo
Ppt-Slow 30	40,000	0	0		2-3 mos
Ppt-Slow 30	20,000	1,000	0		1 mo
Ppt-Slow 30	15,000	15,000	2,500		1 mo
Ppt-Slow 30	7,500	2,500	0	Regular terms	1 mo
Ppt-Slow 30	2,500	0	0	N30	2-3 mos
Ppt-Slow 30	2,500	100	0		1 mo
Ppt-Slow 30	1,000	0	0	1/2 10 N30	1 mo
Ppt-Slow 30	750	0	0		1 mo
Ppt-Slow 30	500	500	0	1/2 10 N30	1 mo
Ppt-Slow 90	2,500	0	0		4-5 mos
Slow 5	1,000	0	0		4-5 mos
Slow 5	500	500	0		
Slow 15	500	500	0		
Slow 30	500	0	0		6-12 mos
Slow 30	100	50	0		1 mo
Slow 30	100	0	0	N30	6-12 mos
Slow 30-60	55,000	7,500	2,500		1 mo

Payment experiences reflect how bills are met in relation to the terms granted. In some instances payment beyond terms can be the result of disputes over merchandise, skipped invoices etc.

Each experience shown is from a separate supplier. Updated trade experiences replace those previously reported.

Jump to:

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Public Filings

PUBLIC FILINGS

The following data includes both open and closed filings found in D&B's database on the subject company.

Record Type	# of Records	Most Recent Filing Date
Bankruptcy Proceedings	0	-
Judgments	1	10/01/2003
Liens	0	-
Suits	9	01/08/2003
UCC's	119	02/25/2003

The following Public Filing data is for information purposes only and is not the official record. Certified copies can only be obtained from the official source.

JUDGMENTS

Judgment award: **$3,277,864**
Status: **Vacated**
DOCKET NO.: 001754599
Judgment type: Judgment

Against: THE OKONITE COMPANY
In favor of: JOHN MATTESON
Where filed: NEW YORK COUNTY SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 01/21/2005
Date entered: 10/01/2003
Latest Info Received: 01/28/2005

SUITS

Status: **Pending**
CASE NO.: 503173
Plaintiff: DARRYL W AUGUSTINE
Defendant: OKONITE COMPANY AND OTHERS
Where filed: EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH DISTRICT COURT 19TH DISTRICT COURT, BATON ROUGE, LA

Date status attained: 01/08/2003
Date filed: 01/08/2003
Latest Info Received: 10/08/2004

Status: **Change of venue granted**
DOCKET NO.: 98CV1426
Plaintiff: CHARLES AND ANNIE BRAY ET AL
Defendant: THE OKONITE COMPANY INC AND OTHERS
Where filed: U.S. FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 05/21/1998
Date filed: 02/28/1998
Latest Info Received: 09/08/2003

Status: **Change of venue granted**
DOCKET NO.: 97CV0086
Plaintiff: PAULINE CLARK ADMIN FOR ESTATE OF ISREAL DIXON JR
Defendant: OKONITE CO AND OTHERS
Where filed: U.S. FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 04/30/1997
Date filed: 01/08/1997
Latest Info Received: 07/20/2004

Suit amount: **$0**
Status: **Change of venue granted**
DOCKET NO.: 96CV1359
Plaintiff: FRANK JACOBS
Defendant: OKONITE COMPANY AND OTHERS
Where filed: U.S. FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 06/24/1996
Date filed: 02/23/1996
Latest Info Received: 09/15/2003

Status: **Change of venue granted**
DOCKET NO.: 95CV3366
Plaintiff: GEORGE LEWIS JAMES M MARTIN
Defendant: OKONITE COMPANY AND OTHERS
Where filed: U.S. FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 12/11/1995
Date filed: 05/09/1995
Latest Info Received: 08/11/2004

Status: **Change of venue granted**
DOCKET NO.: 95CV1800
Plaintiff: JOHN G FLETCHER

BEP000050

90900057

Defendant: OKONITE COMPANY AND OTHERS
Where filed: U.S. FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 07/11/1995
Date filed: 03/15/1995
Latest Info Received: 09/15/2003

Status: **Change of venue granted**
DOCKET NO.: 95CV1799
Plaintiff: ESTATE OF TILMON STEWARD
Defendant: OKONITE COMPANY AND OTHERS
Where filed: U.S. FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 07/11/1995
Date filed: 03/15/1995
Latest Info Received: 09/15/2003

Status: **Change of venue granted**
DOCKET NO.: 95CB1797
Plaintiff: DON CRAWFORD SHIRLEY CRAWFORD
Defendant: OKONITE COMPANY AND OTHERS
Where filed: U.S. FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 07/11/1995
Date filed: 03/15/1995
Latest Info Received: 08/11/2004

Status: **Change of venue granted**
DOCKET NO.: 95CV0948
Plaintiff: ESTATE OF GRACE LEDFORD
Defendant: OKONITE COMPANY AND OTHERS
Where filed: U.S. FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK, NY

Date status attained: 05/09/1995
Date filed: 02/09/1995
Latest Info Received: 08/11/2004

If it is indicated that there are defendants other than the report subject, the lawsuit may be an action to clear title to property and does not necessarily imply a claim for money against the subject.

UCC FILINGS

Collateral: Leased Negotiable Instruments and proceeds - Leased Accounts receivable and proceeds - Leased Inventory and proceeds - Leased Account(s) and proceeds - and OTHERS
Type: Original
Sec. party: ORIX CREDIT ALLIANCE INC, PARAMUS, NJ
Debtor: OKONITE COMPANY INC, THE, RAMSEY, NJ
Filing number: 1514898
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, TRENTON, NJ

Date filed: 06/11/1993
Latest Info Received: 07/08/1993

Type: Continuation
Sec. party: ORIX CREDIT ALLIANCE, INC., PARAMUS, NJ
Debtor: THE OKONITE COMPANY, INC.
Filing number: 1514898
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, TRENTON, NJ

Date filed: 04/30/1998
Latest Info Received: 05/18/1998
Original UCC filed date: 06/11/1993
Original filing no.: 1514898

BEP000051

909000058

Collateral: Proceeds - Equipment
Type: Original
Sec. party: DELL FINANCIAL SERVICES LP, AUSTIN, TX
Debtor: OKONITE COMPANY, GREENWOOD VILLAGE, CO
Filing number: 19992015519
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, DENVER, CO

Date filed: 03/19/1999
Latest Info Received: 04/28/1999

Collateral: Proceeds - Equipment - PURCHASE MONEY SECURITY INTEREST
Type: Original
Sec. party: SNAP ON CREDIT CORP, SACRAMENTO, CA
Debtor: OKONITE COMPANY, GREENWOOD VILLAGE, CO
Filing number: 19982064367
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, DENVER, CO

Date filed: 10/14/1998
Latest Info Received: 11/05/1998

Collateral: All Equipment
Type: Original
Sec. party: NATIONSBANC LEASING CORPORATION, TUCKER, GA
Debtor: THE OKONITE COMPANY, INC.
Filing number: 1635975
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, TRENTON, NJ

Date filed: 05/22/1995
Latest Info Received: 10/03/1995

Collateral: Computer equipment including proceeds and products - Chattel paper including proceeds and products - Vehicles including proceeds and products
Type: Original
Sec. party: BANC OF AMERICA LEASING & CAPITAL, LLC, TUCKER, GA
Debtor: THE OKONITA COMPANY, INC.
Filing number: 2071047
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, TRENTON, NJ

Date filed: 10/26/2001
Latest Info Received: 11/16/2001

Collateral: Equipment including proceeds and products
Type: Original
Sec. party: NATIONSBANC LEASING CORP, TUCKER, GA
Debtor: OKONITE CO INC
Filing number: 003937950
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, SPRINGFIELD, IL

Date filed: 11/09/1998
Latest Info Received: 01/12/1999

Collateral: Equipment including proceeds and products
Type: Original
Sec. party: SANWA LEASING CORP, TROY, MI
Debtor: OKONITE CO, MILWAUKEE, WI
Filing number: 07501485617
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, MADISON, WI

Date filed: 02/06/1995
Latest Info Received: 03/15/1995

Collateral: Computer equipment and proceeds - Chattel paper and proceeds - Equipment and proceeds
Type: Original
Sec. party: BANC OF AMERICA LEASING & CAPITAL, LLC, TUCKER, GA
Debtor: THE OKONITE COMPANY, INC.

909000059

Filing number: 2077203
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, TRENTON, NJ

Date filed: 12/11/2001
Latest Info Received: 02/15/2002

Collateral: Computer equipment and proceeds - Chattel paper and proceeds - Vehicles and proceeds
Type: Original
Sec. party: BANC OF AMERICA LEASING & CAPITAL, LLC, TUCKER, GA
Debtor: THE OKONITE COMPANY, INC.
Filing number: 2071048
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, TRENTON, NJ

Date filed: 10/26/2001
Latest Info Received: 11/16/2001

Collateral: Business machinery/equipment and proceeds
Type: Original
Sec. party: JOHNSON, CINDY, MOBERLY, MO GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORPORATION, MOBERLY, MO
Debtor: THE OKONITE COMPANY INCORPORATED, BIRMINGHAM, AL
Filing number: 2001-12411
Filed with: SECRETARY OF STATE/UCC DIVISION, MONTGOMERY, AL

Date filed: 04/03/2001
Latest Info Received: 04/20/2001

There are additional UCC's in D&B's file on this company available by contacting 1-800-234-3867.

The public record items contained in this report may have been paid, terminated, vacated or released prior to the date this report was printed.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY

Activity summary

Borrower (Dir/Guar):	NO
Administrative debt:	YES
Contractor:	NO
Grantee:	NO
Party excluded from federal program(s):	NO

Possible candidate for socio-economic program consideration

Labor surplus area:	N/A
Small Business:	N/A
8(A) firm:	N/A

The details provided in the Government Activity section are as reported to Dun & Bradstreet by the federal government and other sources.

Jump to:

Overview | Scores | Payments | Public Filings | Banking & Finance

History & Operations

HISTORY

The following information was reported **02/08/2005**:

Officer(s): VICTOR A VIGGIANO, CHB-CEO+
A C COPPOLA, PRESIDENT+

BEP000053

09000060

D J SOKIRA, VICE PRESIDENT FINANCE-TREASURER

DIRECTOR(S): The officers identified by (+)

On February 8, 2005 source(s) contacted confirmed the existence of this corporation. Dun & Bradstreet makes a regular search for corporate details and will provide the information as it becomes available.

Business started 1878. Present control succeeded 1976. 100% of capital stock is owned by the ESOT. In 1979, the present New Jersey corporation succeeded a Delaware corporation of same name with no further change in control.

CONTROL:
Effective January 1, 1976, The Okonite Company, Inc adopted The Okonite Company Employees' Stock Ownership Plan and related Employees' Stock Ownership Trust (ESOT). On June 30, 1976, the ESOT purchased 100% of the outstanding common shares of the Company as well as certain warrants.

VICTOR A VIGGIANO born 1925. Received BIE degree from New York University. 1952 joined this business.

A C COPPOLA born 1934. 1956 received BS degree from Seton Hall University. 1962 received MS degree from Stevens Institute of Technology. 1958 joined this business.

D J SOKIRA born 1935. 1961 received BS degree from Wilkes College. 1962 joined this business.

CORPORATE FAMILY

For more details on the Corporate Family, use D&B's Global Family Linkage product.

Buy Selected Report(s)

Branches (US):
Select companies below to buy Business Information Report(s).

The Okonite Company Inc	Birmingham, AL	DUNS # 05-589-4091
The Okonite Company Inc	Tempe, AZ	DUNS # 17-822-8037
The Okonite Company Inc	La Mirada, CA	DUNS # 04-743-5508
The Okonite Company Inc	San Ramon, CA	DUNS # 10-295-1506
The Okonite Company Inc	Santa Maria, CA	DUNS # 04-443-0635
The Okonite Company Inc	Denver, CO	DUNS # 03-264-2329
The Okonite Company Inc	Rocky Hill, CT	DUNS # 96-011-2696
The Okonite Company Inc	Tampa, FL	DUNS # 03-968-1440
The Okonite Company Inc	Woodstock, GA	DUNS # 03-648-0221
The Okonite Company Inc	Woodstock, GA	DUNS # 08-595-9406
The Okonite Company Inc	Naperville, IL	DUNS # 05-977-5700
The Okonite Company Inc	Shawnee Mission, KS	DUNS # 13-360-4897
The Okonite Company Inc	Richmond, KY	DUNS # 04-753-7824
The Okonite Company Inc	Saint Rose, LA	DUNS # 80-617-2789
The Okonite Company Inc	Northville, MI	DUNS # 87-853-0328
The Okonite Company Inc	Hopkins, MN	DUNS # 94-322-6787
The Okonite Company Inc	Bedford, NH	DUNS # 10-117-5073
The Okonite Company Inc	Bedford, NH	DUNS # 84-047-1643
The Okonite Company Inc	Bellmawr, NJ	DUNS # 87-810-2557

909000061

BEP000054

The Okonite Company Inc	Bellmawr, NJ	DUNS # 96-376-4600
The Okonite Company Inc	Newark, NJ	DUNS # 04-826-8127
The Okonite Company Inc	Paterson, NJ	DUNS # 06-204-9796
The Okonite Company Inc	West Paterson, NJ	DUNS # 84-759-4421
The Okonite Company Inc	Charlotte, NC	DUNS # 13-141-8154
The Okonite Company Inc	Cincinnati, OH	DUNS # 10-762-1336

This list is limited to the first 25 branches.
For the complete list, use D&B's Global Family Linkage product.

Buy Selected Report(s)

BUSINESS REGISTRATION

CORPORATE AND BUSINESS REGISTRATIONS PROVIDED BY MANAGEMENT OR OTHER SOURCE

The Corporate Details provided below may have been submitted by the management of the subject business and may not have been verified with the government agency which records such data.

Registered Name: OKONITE COMPANY INC, THE

Business type: CORPORATION
Corporation type: PROFIT
Date incorporated: DEC 31 1979
State of incorporation: NEW JERSEY

Common stock
Authorized shares: 10,000,000
Par value: $0.5000

Where filed: DEPT OF STATE/DIVISION OF COMMERICAL RECORDINGS, TRENTON, NJ

OPERATIONS

02/08/2005

Description: Manufactures rubber and plastic insulated power and control cable, paper insulated power cables, low voltage plastic insulated cable and wire (all nonferrous).

Terms 1/2% 10 net 30 days. Has 3,000 account(s). Sells to wholesalers, electric utilities, railroads, heavy industry and electrical contractors. Territory : International.

Nonseasonal.

Employees: 1,000 which includes officer(s). 200 employed here.

Facilities: Rents 70,000 sq. ft. in a three story brick building.

Location: Suburban business section on side street.

Branches: This business has multiple branches, detailed branch/division information is available in Dun & Bradstreet's linkage or family tree products.

Subsidiaries: This business has one subsidiary listed below.

Okonite Company-International, Ramsey, NJ. Started 1972. 100% owned. Foreign sales corporation (FSC).

Intercompany relations: Subsidiary handles foreign sales of the parent.

BEP000055

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SIC & NAICS

SIC:
Based on information in our file, D&B has assigned this company an extended 8-digit SIC. D&B's use of 8-digit SICs enables us to be more specific to a company's operations than if we use the standard 4-digit code.

The 4-digit SIC numbers link to the description on the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Web site. Links open in a new browser window.

33570000 Nonferrous wiredrawing and insulating

NAICS:

332618 Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing

Jump to:

Overview | Scores | Payments | Public Filings | History & Operations

Banking & Finance

KEY BUSINESS RATIOS

D&B has been unable to obtain sufficient financial information from this company to calculate business ratios. Our check of additional outside sources also found no information available on its financial performance.
To help you in this instance, ratios for other firms in the same industry are provided below to support your analysis of this business.

Based on this number of establishments: 12

Industry Norms based on 12 establishments

	This Business	Industry Median	Industry Quartile
Profitability			
Return on Sales	UN	(7.3)	UN
Return on Net Worth	UN	(15.3)	UN
Short-Term Solvency			
Current Ratio	UN	2.1	UN
Quick Ratio	UN	1.2	UN
Efficiency			
Assets Sales	UN	101.7	UN
Sales / Net Working Capital	UN	2.6	UN
Utilization			
Total Llabs / Net Worth	UN	92.6	UN

UN = Unavailable

FINANCE

02/08/2005

BEP000056

On February 8, 2005, attempts to contact the management of this business have been unsuccessful. Outside

909000063

sources confirmed operation and location.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you have questions about this report, please call our Customer Resource Center at 1.800.234.3867 from anywhere within the U.S. If you are outside the U.S. contact your local D&B office.

*** Additional Decision Support Available ***

Additional D&B products, monitoring services and specialized investigations are available to help you evaluate this company or its industry. Call Dun & Bradstreet's Customer Resource Center at 1.800.234.3867 from anywhere within the U.S. or visit our website at www.dnb.com.

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WELCOME | WHAT'S NEW | PRODUCT OVERVIEW | PRODUCT CATALOG | SALES OFFICES | EVENTS
| MANUFACTURING PLANTS | SERVICE CENTERS | GLOSSARY | CAREER OPPORTUNITIES |
| SEARCH OKONITE | ENGINEERING TECHNICAL CENTER |

NEW SURPLUS INVENTORY LIST NEW

OKONITE WIRE AND CABLE

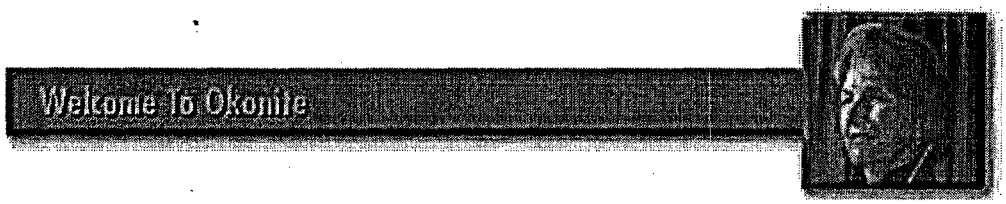
Premier manufacturers of high quality insulated electrical wire and cable since 1878. Specializing in power, control, instrumentation, transmission, distribution, signal, communication and special purpose electrical wire and cables.

The Okonite Company
102 Hilltop Road
Ramsey, New Jersey 07446
201-825-0300 Fax 201-825-3524
info@okonite.com

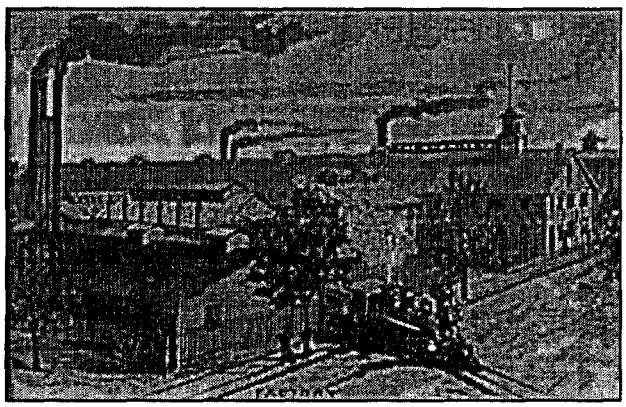
ISO 9000-1994 CERTIFIED

THE OKONITE COMPANY

NEW ENGINEERING TECHNICAL CENTER



WIRE AND CABLE MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1878



The Okonite Company was founded in 1878 making it one of the original insulators of electrical wire and cable in the United States. Earliest customers included Samuel F.B. Morse for his telegraph network and Thomas A. Edison for the Pearl Street Generating Station, the nation's first, built in New York City in 1882.

Products manufactured in six plants range from insulated wire approximating a human hair in thickness to cable measuring six inches in diameter.Okonite is a premier manufacturer of high quality insulated electric wire and cable, specializing in high voltage cable (up to 345kV), medium voltage cables (from 5 to 35kV) and low voltage power, control and instrumentation cables.

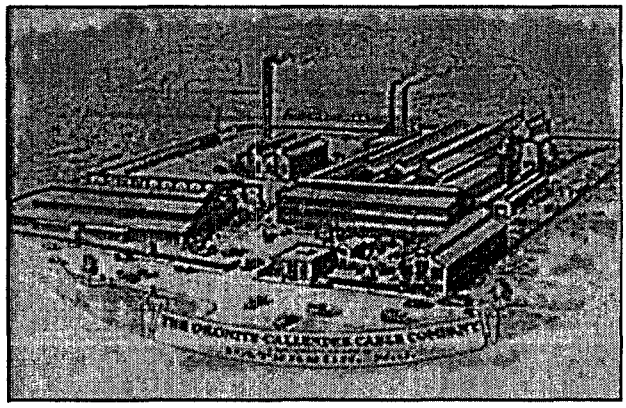
The cables are manufactured with a variety of materials including laminated polypropylene paper, thermosetting and thermoplastic insulation and jacketing compounds. Many products feature Okonite's Okoguard® all EPR insulation system. These constructions are further complemented by a wide selection of metallic and non-metallic coverings to provide added mechanical protection to the wire and cable for various environments.

Products are engineered and manufactured to meet the needs of many industries, including electric utilities, rapid transit systems, railroads, chemical producers, refineries and pulp & paper mills to name a few.

Okonite's commitment to customer service is personal and substantial. Domestic sales and services are provided by a nationwide network of district sales offices staffed by experienced cable professionals. These offices, along with six (6) service center locations and six (6) manufacturing locations, are all managed from our corporate headquarters in Ramsey, New Jersey. The Orangeburg, South Carolina facilities(opened in 1993 and recently expanded to increase capacity 72%), are a new modern state-of-the-art rubber compounding and cable fabrication plants. The International Division operates directly from the Company's Ramsey, New Jersey Headquarters.

Our manufacturing locations are listed below:

- Ashton, Rhode Island
- Paterson, New Jersey
- Orangeburg, South Carolina
- Orangeburg, South Carolina(Compounding Facility)
- Richmond, Kentucky
- Santa Maria, California



Since its founding Okonite has emphasized research and development in the compounding and fabrication of insulating and jacketing materials, thereby providing a list of industry "firsts" in these technologies. The Research and Engineering Laboratories are located in Paterson, New Jersey. These facilities provide us with the finest cable evaluation equipment in the industry. Many of Okonite's proprietary products have thus become generic in describing wire and cable products for a multitude of specialized services.

For the first eighty years, Okonite was a privately held, limited investor owned company. In June 1976, Okonite became the largest company in the United States owned by its employees through an Employees' Stock Ownership Trust. In this unique ownership structure, the Okonite's employees, whose seniority averages over twenty years, have become intimate participants in the prosperity and future of the Company.

Continued modernization of existing facilities and the additional new Orangeburg facilities, through a program of capital investment demonstrates Okonite's commitment to maintain state-of-the-art processing technology.

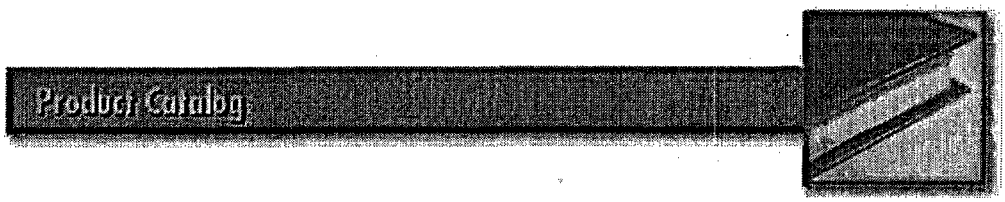
Computerization within the Okonite organization is broad in scope. Feedback from sensing devices permits computer systems to maintain production tolerances within prescribed narrow limits as well as to automate operations. The administrative function which includes reporting, customer specification analysis, cost estimating, engineering design and production control is fully computer dependent. All aspects of The Okonite Company function in a modern environment.

WELCOME	WHAT'S NEW	PRODUCT OVERVIEW	PRODUCT CATALOG	EVENTS
SALES OFFICES	MANUFACTURING PLANTS	SERVICE CENTERS	GLOSSARY	U.S. MAP
ENGINEERING TECHNICAL CENTER	SEARCH OKONITE	SURPLUS INVENTORY

| HOMEPAGE | CONTACT US |

THE OKONITE COMPANY

ENGINEERING TECHNICAL CENTER



▲ *The Okonite Company maintains an in-stock inventory of many of the products referenced below. All stock items are identified on our product data sheets with a black triangle next to the catalog number.*

- Section 2 - High Voltage Cables 2kV and above
- Section 3 - Low Voltage Cables to 2kV
- Section 4 - Control Cables
- Section 5 - Instrumentation Cable
- Section 6 - Special Purpose Cables and Products
- Section 7 - Transportation Wire and Cables

WELCOME	WHAT'S NEW	PRODUCT OVERVIEW	PRODUCT CATALOG	EVENTS
SALES OFFICES	MANUFACTURING PLANTS	SERVICE CENTERS	GLOSSARY	U.S. MAP
ENGINEERING TECHNICAL CENTER	SEARCH OKONITE	SURPLUS INVENTORY

| HOMEPAGE | CONTACT US |

HW 00882

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
120 Rt. 156, Yardville, N.J. 08620

DR. MARWAN M. SADAT, P.E.
DIRECTOR

LINO F. PEREIRA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

AUG 27 1985

Okonite Company
Canal and Jefferson Street
Passaic, NJ 07055

Attention: Robert T. Brennan
Vice President

Re: Penalty Settlement Offer

Dear Mr. Brennan:

Attached is an Administrative Order concerning a violation of the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq and regulations promulgated thereunder, specifically N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.6(f)2.

Pursuant to the terms of the Administrative Order, the violations must be corrected and the rules and regulations of this Department must be complied with by the specified date.

In addition, a penalty settlement offer of $875.00 will be held open until SEP 10 1985 to allow for an amicable resolution of this statutory claim for the referenced violation. Be advised that N.J.S.A. 13:1E-9c provides for a maximum civil penalty of $25,000 per day for violations of this nature.

In the event of non-compliance with the Administrative Order and/or non-acceptance of this penalty settlement offer, this matter will be referred to the Office of the Attorney General for the initiation of litigation to enforce the Order and seek the full penalties allowed by law.

Should you wish to discuss the specifics for acceptable compliance with these directives, contact Dina DiMarsico at (609) 292-9592.

BEP000064

Be advised that such discussion will not automatically delay or otherwise extend the deadline for compliance with the Administrative Order.

Very truly yours,

Joseph A. Rogalski

Joseph A. Rogalski
Assistant Director
Field Operations, Compliance
and Enforcement

F01:F026:lmc
Attachments

HW 00882

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
120 Rt. 156, Yardville, N.J. 08620

DR. MARWAN M. SADAT, P.E.
DIRECTOR

LINO F. PEREIRA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

AUG 27 1985

(IN THE MATTER OF)
(OKONITE COMPANY)

ADMINISTRATIVE
ORDER

The following FINDINGS are made and ORDER is issued pursuant to the authority vested in the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) by N.J.S.A. 13:1D-1 et seq., the Solid Waste Management Act, as amended and supplemented, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., and duly delegated to the Assistant Director for Enforcement and Field Operations, Division of Waste Management, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1B-4.

FINDINGS

1) The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (hereinafter "the Department") has determined that Okonite Company is operating a hazardous waste facility (EPA ID #NJD063143754) as defined by N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4 and is located at Block 1076, Lots 1, 8, 12, Canal and Jefferson Streets, Passaic City, Passaic County, New Jersey.

2) As a result of the information included in your company's RCRA Part A submittal to the USEPA, Region II, your hazardous waste activities were classified as a TSD (Treatment, Storage or Disposal) facility status. Pursuant to the provisions of the New Jersey Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., the Department of Environmental Protection has determined by examination of our files that you failed to submit a 1984 TSD Facility Annual Report by March 1, 1985, in violation of N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.6(f)2.

3) N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.6(f)2 states: The owner or operator must prepare and submit two copies of an annual report to the Department by March 1 of each year. The report must include:

   i. The EPA identification number, name and address of the facility.

   ii. The calendar year cover by the report.

iii. A compilation of the daily operating record kept pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.1 et seq. for the calendar year covered by the report.

iv. A summary of all manifest numbers for all hazardous waste received, identifying those shipments which were rejected in whole or in part and identifying those shipments where a discrepancy occurred.

v. For each type of hazardous waste accepted, a report of the total quantity received and the quantities consigned to each treatment, recovery, or disposal process used. The report shall include the quantities of each waste type placed into storage and removed from storage during the reporting period.

vi. Monitoring data under N.J.A.C. 7:14A-6.1 et seq. (Rules of the Division of Water Resources), where required.

vii. The most recent closure cost estimate under N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.8 and the most recent post-closure cost estimate under N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.9, where applicable.

viii. A certification signed and dated by the owner or operator of the facility or his authorized representative stating "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete, I am aware that there are significant penalties under N.J.S.A. 7:1E-1 et seq. for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

ORDER

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Okonite Company, its principals, agents, employees, successors, assigns, tenants, and any receiver or trustee in bankruptcy appointed pursuant to a proceeding in law or equity, (should such an entity be appointed to take control of the facility which is the subject of this Order) shall:

4) Within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt of this Order submit the required 1984 TSD annual report to:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Waste Management
Bureau of Compliance & Enforcement
120 Route 156
Yardville, NJ 06820
Attention: Dina DiMarsico

BE ON NOTICE that the maximum civil penalty for violations of the Solid Waste Management Act or an ORDER issued pursuant thereto is $25,000 per day.

Joseph A. Rogalski
Assistant Director

F01:F014:F026:lmc

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
32 E. Hanover St., CN 028, Trenton, N.J. 08625

DR. MARWAN M. SADAT, P.E.
DIRECTOR

LINO F. PEREIRA, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

21 MAR 1985

Peter Hartman
Plant Engineer
The Okonite Company
Canal & Jefferson Streets
Passaic, NJ 07055

RE: Okonite Company, Passaic, NJ, Facility Status
EPA ID NO. NJD 002 190 155

Dear Mr. Hartman:

This will respond to your January 18, 1985 request to declassify the above referenced facility as a TSDF (treatment, storage, disposal facility).

Additionally, file and record reviews have been completed and a site visit and inspection was made on January 24, 1985 by a member of the Bureau.

The basis for carrying your facility as a TSDF in New Jersey DEP records was that the Part A application submitted to the EPA listed S01 (drum storage) and S02 (tank storage) design capacities. Although the USEPA declassified the status to a generator only category in early 1983 based on the 90 day generator exemption, the NJDEP regulations only allow exemptions for container storage. Generator records indicate that the storage in the two tanks (1,500 gallon and 2,500 gallon) was taken out of operation in early 1983 with the tanks being cleaned and stored in the current diked drum storage area since that time. The site inspection revealed that the tanks were empty, clean, and free of all pipe and fitting appurtenances (previously used to store waste degreasing solvents and waste drawing oils). Also determined during the site inspection was the fact that Okinite has been conducting a distillation (trichlorethylene recovery) operation in a single stage still since tank storage was discontinued. The still bottoms from this prepackaged commercial unit are reported as manifested off-site within ninety (90) days of generation in drums to an authorized disposal site and evidenced by a manifest record review.

On the basis of the foregoing the following facility status determinations are hereby made for the Okonite Company in Passaic, NJ.

The S02 (tank storage) operation has been discontinued at the Passaic site with the tanks having been cleaned and stored in a diked area as determined by a site inspection verification.

The SO1 (container storage) operation qualifies as a ninety days generation operation thus deleting that storage aspect of the facility provided the following is in force and maintained:

1. All such waste is, within 90 days or less, shipped off-site to an authorized facility or placed in an on-site authorized facility, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4.

2. The waste is placed in containers which meet the standards of N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.2 and are managed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(d).

3. The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.

4. The generator complies with the requirements for owners and operators of N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.6 and 9.7 concerning preparedness and prevention, contingency plans and emergency procedures as well as N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.4(g) concerning personnel training.

The distillation unit is exempt from regulation because it involves recycling of on-site generated waste as per N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4 definition of recycling. You are reminded that under N.J.A.C. 7:26-9.1(c)10ii the generator must comply with annual reporting requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26-7.4(g) in that the annual quantity of material recycled must be reported in the yearly generator's report. Additionally, the distillation operation as an emission point may require Bureau of Air Pollution Control permitting under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 as applicable. Mr. William Hart, Chief, Permit Review Section of the Bureau of Air Pollution Control can be reached at (609) 984-3032 in the event there are any questions. The date upon which the distillation unit became operational should be ascertained for BAPCO to assist in their determination.

Your company's hazardous waste facility above is no longer included in DEP's list of "existing facilities" (see N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4 and 12.3) and therefore does not need to conform with the interim operating requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26-1 et seq. for "existing facilities" which would include the TSD facility annual report and the establishment of Financial Assurance mechanisms for liability and closure/post closure costs. It is the company's responsibility to operate within the conditions listed above. To operate a hazardous waste facility without prior approval from the DEP is a violation of the Solid Waste Management Act N.J.A.C. 13:1E-1 et seq.

The issuance of this delisting letter by the Department does not indicate, or imply, and should not be construed as a waiver of any requirements pursuant to the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq. and regulations promulgated thereunder concerning New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1 et seq. If your facility is in any of the regulated categories identified in the above cited regulations, you are hereby directed to apply for any and all permits necessary within ninety (or 180 days - at the option of the DWR) to the Bureau of Ground Water Discharge Permits, CN 029, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625. Applications may be obtained by calling (609) 292-0424.

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Erwin Rutkowski of my staff at (609) 292-5361.

Very truly yours,

Frank Coolick, Chief
Bureau of Hazardous Waste Engineering

EP5/slw

c: Shirlee Schiffman, DWM
William Hart, DEQ, BAPCO
Angel Chang, USEPA
Dr. Richard Baker, USEPA
J. Trela, DWR

State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection

Christine Todd Whitman
Governor

Robert C. Shinn, Jr.
Commissioner

James J. Groome
The Okonite Company
P.O. Box 340
102 Hilltop Road
Ramsey, NJ 07446

JUN 03 1999

RE: Okonite Company
Canal & Jefferson St., Passaic City, Passaic County
ISRA Case # E89536
Remedial Action Report dated February 1, 1999; Groundwater Natural Remediation Proposal and Classification Exception Area Request for Area M dated March 3, 1999

Dear Mr. Groome:

Please be advised that the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed its review of the above referenced Remedial Action Report and Groundwater Natural Remediation Proposal and Classification Exception Area Request. The NJDEP's comments regarding the Remedial Action Report and Groundwater Natural Remediation Proposal and Classification Exception Area Request are noted below.

Also, be advised that these comments address only those issues presented by Okonite Company in the above referenced Remedial Action Report and Groundwater Natural Remediation Proposal and Classification Exception Area Request. The comments noted in NJDEP's May 7, 1998 guidance letter for all other remaining issues still apply.

I. Soil Comments

Remedial Action Report (RAR) dated February 1, 1999

1. Area of Environmental Concern (AOC) L - Outfalls to Weasel Brook

In the May 7, 1998 NJDEP guidance letter, NJDEP required Okonite Company to conduct sediment sampling upstream and downstream of Weasel Brook, and analyze the samples for priority pollutant metals (PPM) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

In response, Okonite Company indicates that thirteen sediment samples were collected from Weasel Brook in July 1992, and analyzed for PPM, volatile organic (VO) compounds, base neutrals (BNs), and total organic carbon (TOC). The analytical data have been submitted for eight of the thirteen samples (in Appendix 5).

Based on the results of the analyses, concentrations of PAHs detected in these sediment samples were below the Ontario Sediment Quality Guidelines Lowest Effect Level (LEL). Sediment samples were analyzed for selective metals including copper, lead, mercury, and zinc only. Copper, lead and zinc were detected above the Ontario Sediment Quality Guidelines LEL. Mercury was detected above the Ontario Sediment Quality Guidelines LEL of 0.2 ppm in two of the eight sediment samples only.

Okonite Company proposes that additional sampling is not necessary since

sediment sampling for metals and base neutrals has already been conducted. Therefore, additional sampling has not been performed.

This is unacceptable.

The sediment analytical data indicates that copper, lead, mercury, and zinc were detected above the Ontario Sediment Quality Guidelines. The RAR indicates that sampling was biased towards areas where outfall pipes discharge to Weasel Brook and covered virtually the entire stretch of Weasel Brook adjacent to the Okonite Company site. However, no samples were collected upstream of Weasel Brook.

As indicated in the May 7, 1998 NJDEP guidance letter, NJDEP still requires Okonite Company to conduct sediment sampling upstream and downstream of Weasel Brook, and to analyze the samples for priority pollutant metals (PPM) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

2. AOC 17 - Manhole #1

NJDEP had required submission of photodocumentation showing the integrity of the manhole, and Okonite Company submitted color photographs in Attachment 6. This photodocumentation shows that the integrity of the manhole is intact.

Okonite Company proposes no further action (NFA).

This is acceptable. A sediment sample that was collected from the bottom of the manhole during a previous investigation indicated that concentrations of metals detected in this sample were below the soil cleanup criteria.

3. AOC 20 - Oil-Stained Area East of Reel Building

Okonite Company indicates that the source of contamination in this area was motor oil filters that were thrown over the fence along 1st Street. Okonite Company excavated visibly contaminated soil and conducted post-excavation soil sampling. Based on post-excavation soil analytical data, concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHC) detected in this area were 1600 ppm (below the 10,000 ppm total organic "cap").

Okonite Company proposes to include this area of concern into a Declaration of Environmental Restrictions (DER). Institutional and engineering controls are proposed as remedial measures for this area.

This is acceptable. Since motor oil was the source of contamination in this area, and concentrations of TPHC exceeded 100 ppm, analysis for PAHs is required on 25% of the samples (minimum of one sample) pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E. (The PAH samples are required since Okonite Company includes AOC 20 in the historic fill area (AOC 16)). Institutional and engineering controls are required for AOC 16.

Please be advised that pursuant to the "Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act", the term "Declaration of Environmental Restrictions" has been changed to Deed Notice. In addition, the model for the Deed Notice, as originally contained in Appendix F of the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation (TRSR), N.J.A.C. 7:26E, has been revised. The revision to the TRSR appeared in the New Jersey Register on July 6, 1998. A copy of this new model is available from the Site Remediation Program's home page at **http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp**

4. AOC 21 - Fork Lift Maintenance Building Hydraulic Lift Pit

This pit is located within the historic fill area. Initially, Okonite Company proposed to excavate and conduct post-excavation soil sampling in this area. However, Okonite Company has not implemented excavation and post-excavation sampling.

Okonite Company indicates that the extent of contamination in this area has been delineated. Three wells have been installed around the Fork Lift Maintenance Building in 1988 and 1989. The results of samples collected from MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 demonstrated that this pit has not impacted the surrounding ground water. Okonite Company also indicates that the pit has a concrete bottom.

Okonite Company proposes to include this pit into the DER (now deed notice).

This is acceptable.

5. AOC 22 - Research Building Drainage Way

Previously, Okonite Company proposed to excavate and remove contaminated soil and conduct post-excavation soil sampling in this area. The RAR shows that five tons of soil have been excavated and disposed of at a soil recycling facility. However, no post-excavation soil samples have been conducted in this area.

Okonite Company proposes to include this area in the DER (now deed notice) and apply engineering controls such as fencing, security, and paving.

This is acceptable.

6. UST Pit 1 - (Part of AOC F - 76000 Gal. Concrete UST)

The RAR indicates that the contents of the UST Pit #1 were removed and disposed of previously. One post-excavation soil sample was collected and analyzed for TPHC. The concentration of TPHC detected in this sample was 1220 ppm. The pit has been filled in with concrete and the entire area is paved, according to the RAR.

Okonite Company states that the contamination associated with this pit has been vertically and horizontally delineated. Therefore, Okonite Company proposes that additional soil sampling for PAHs in this area is not necessary.

This is conditionally acceptable.

Since no sampling was conducted for PAHs, and the pit has been filled with concrete, this area shall be included in the deed notice (as part of AOC F - see below).

7. AOC F - 76000 Gal. Concrete UST

Product leaking from the UST formed a non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) plume affecting both soil and ground water. In addition, there are four other small areas containing TPHC above the 10000 ppm total organic "cap" located in this area of concern. Two passive recovery wells (MW-8 and RW-1) and one monitoring well (MW-7) were installed in this area to recover free product floating on top

of the ground water table, and to determine if free product is migrating. The RAR indicates that monitoring well MW-17 was installed on December 3, 1998.

Sampling of these wells indicated that benzene and chlorobenzene are present above the Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS).

Okonite Company proposes to collect samples from RW-1, MW-7, MW-8, and MW-17 and analyze them for TCL volatiles plus a forward library search. (See Condition II. 1. below.)

Regarding the four small areas that contained elevated levels of TPHC, Okonite Company did not propose any remedial action.

Okonite Company shall develop a remedial action proposal for these areas. (In order to leave contaminants on-site at levels or concentrations above the Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria (RDCSCC), institutional and engineering controls are required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26E.

8. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Review

Envirotech Research, Inc. (certification number 12543) is certified for the analyses conducted.

The following deficiencies were noted in the quality of the analytical data:

a. Percent matrix spike (%MS) recovery is outside the QC limits for chlorobenzene detected in Lab Sample No. 103940. Analytical data for chlorobenzene obtained from associated samples are qualified.

b. %MS recovery is outside the QC limits for vinyl chloride detected in Lab Sample No. 95258. Analytical data for vinyl chloride obtained from associated samples are qualified.

Other than the above deficiencies, the analytical data are good and acceptable.

II. Ground Water Comments

Remedial Action Report dated February 1, 1999

1. AOC F - 76000 Gal. Concrete UST

Leaking of this UST has resulted in NAPL contamination in the shallow aquifer. The UST has been emptied and cleaned. Okonite Company has estimated that free-phase product exists only in the immediate vicinity of MW-8 and RW-1, an area of approximately 250 square feet. The rest of the AOC consists of four separate areas of various dimensions where soil TPHC levels exceed 10000 ppm.

Due to the viscous nature of #6 fuel oil and the limited extent of contamination, Okonite Company had previously proposed continued passive recovery of the free-phase product from monitoring well MW-8 and recovery well RW-1, and periodic observations of monitoring well MW-7 and Weasel Brook to determine if free product is migrating.

NJDEP had responded (in the May 7, 1998 NJDEP guidance letter) that:

a. Ground water from monitoring well MW-8 and recovery well RW-1 be

sampled and analyzed for TCL volatile organics, base neutrals and TAL metals to determine whether dissolved contamination exists as a result of the free-phase product. If the results indicate the existence of dissolved contaminants in concentrations above the Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS), well MW-7 will have to be monitored for the dissolved contaminants that exceed the GWQS in conjunction with the passive product recovery.

b. An additional monitoring well at the site boundary was required to adequately characterize the quality of ground water flowing to Weasel Brook.

c. Okonite Company should conduct a hydropunch/Geoprobe investigation in the areas of the four soil borings that had the highest TPHC concentrations (this was agreed to by Okonite Company in the October 3, 1996 meeting at NJDEP).

Analytical results showed concentrations of chlorobenzene and benzene exceeding the GWQS in the wells. Okonite Company proposes to continue passive product recovery and sample wells MW-7, MW-8, RW-1, and newly installed well MW-17 semi-annually for two years. Following the proposed sampling period, Okonite Company proposes to submit a remedial action proposal to NJDEP.

Okonite Company did not perform the hydropunch/Geoprobe investigation. Okonite Company concluded that the extent of free product has been vertically and horizontally delineated and ground water quality sufficiently characterized from monitor well sampling.

Okonite Company's proposal to continue passive product recovery is conditionally acceptable.

Instead of a two year semi-annual sampling program, Okonite Company shall conduct the ground water sampling quarterly over the two year period. Okonite Company shall report the amount of product recovered during each quarterly sampling period.

The purpose of the NJDEP requirement for conducting a hydropunch/Geoprobe investigation was to determine if the four locations within this AOC are acting as a source of dissolved contamination to ground water. Previous investigations at these four areas identified saturated zone soils with concentrations exceeding 10000 ppm TPHC. NJDEP continues to require that ground water samples be taken from these areas to determine if they are sources for the dissolved contamination.

Okonite Company shall also be aware that because the nearest downgradient receptor is Weasel Brook, the ground water analytical results from MW-7 and MW-17 would be evaluated based on the instream criteria for an FW-2 surface water body. The most recent ground water results indicate that ground water is discharging to Weasel Brook at concentrations exceeding the instream criteria for chlorobenzene and benzene. If any subsequent sampling events show ground water to exceed the instream criteria in MW-7 and MW-17, then Okonite Company shall comply with N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.8 and 4.5 of the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation.

2. AOC M - Banbury Mixer

This area, in the main plant building, contains a partially open-bottomed and sided pit that was beneath the location of a Banbury mixer which was used for rubber compounding. Two rounds of ground water samples were collected from the

four wells (MW-6, MW-13, MW-14, and MW-15) monitoring this area in 1991. The analytical results indicated that several chlorinated VOs (1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethene, and chloroform) exceeded the GWQS. Okonite Company proposed the establishment of a Classification Exception Area (CEA) for this AOC with natural remediation as a remedial strategy. NJDEP stated that Okonite Company must sample monitoring wells MW-6, MW-13, MW-14, and MW-15 for VO+10 and lead for two quarters before a CEA proposal could be evaluated.

Two rounds of sampling for wells MW-6, MW-13, MW-14, and MW-15 show low levels of chlorinated VOs exceeding the GWQS in all wells. Okonite Company intended to submit a natural attenuation proposal and a CEA for the AOC M ground water. (See Condition II. 3. below.)

Groundwater Natural Remediation Proposal and Classification Exception Area Request for Area M dated March 3, 1999

3. This document is in response to the NJDEP's May 7, 1998 guidance letter to Okonite Company. In the letter, NJDEP required Okonite Company to revise their original CEA proposal for AOC M (Banbury Mixer). The requested revisions included maps that clearly defined the proposed CEA, including all contaminants that exceed the GWQS, and documenting that natural remediation is a viable remedial option.

Okonite Company has provided a USGS Quadrangle map and a site map showing the extent of the proposed CEA. The additional contaminants that exceeded the GWQS have also been added to the list of CEA contaminants of concern.

However, Okonite Company has not demonstrated the viability of a natural remediation remedy as outlined in the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation. When submitting a proposal, Okonite Company shall refer to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.3(d). (Okonite Company shall also refer to NJDEP's final CEA Guidance Document.) Okonite Company shall evaluate each condition listed.

Also, in the May 7, 1998 NJDEP guidance letter, it was recommended that, at a minimum, the following indicator parameters be evaluated in the monitoring wells: dissolved oxygen, nitrate, ferrous iron, sulfate, chloride, methane, pH, temperature, and oxidation-reduction potential. The wells selected shall include background wells, source area wells, plume interior wells, and wells downgradient of the plume. The ground water data results in Attachment 4 do not contain this data. Following submittal of the above information, the NJDEP will evaluate both the natural remediation and the calculated CEA extent as to their applicability to this AOC.

(NJDEP strongly recommends that Okonite Company also refer to the USEPA's OSWER policy directive (# 9200.4-17) on natural attenuation as this will provide insight on how NJDEP will evaluate and implement the natural remediation requirements.)

III. General Requirements

1. Okonite Company shall submit the results or additional work plans, in triplicate. Please note that only one copy of the Quality Assurance/Quality Control Deliverables is needed.

2. Okonite Company shall submit a revised Remedial Action Schedule, pursuant

to N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.5, for NJDEP approval which includes all tasks associated with the remediation of the site within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of this letter.

3. Okonite Company shall submit summarized analytical results in accordance with the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation (TRSR), N.J.A.C. 7:26E.

4. Okonite Company shall collect and analyze all samples in accordance with the sampling protocol outlined in the May 1992 edition of the NJDEP's "Field Sampling Procedures Manual" and the TRSR.

5. Okonite Company shall notify the assigned BEECRA Case Manager at least 14 calendar days prior to implementation of all field activities.

6. Pursuant to the TRSR, N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.13(c)3v, all analytical data shall be presented both as a hard copy and an electronic deliverable using the database format outlined in detail in the current HAZSITE application or appropriate spreadsheet format specified in the NJDEP's electronic data interchange manual.

For further information related to electronic data submissions, please refer to the Site Remediation Program's (SRP's) home page at the following Internet address: **http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp**

The **Regulations and Guidance** page of this web site has a section dedicated to HazSite which includes downloadable files, an explanation of how to use these files to comply with the NJDEP's requirements, the SRP's Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) manual, and **Guidance for the Submission and Use of Data In GIS Compatible Formats Pursuant to "Technical Requirements for Site Remediation"**.

If you have any questions, please contact the Case Manager, Joseph Goliszewski, at (609) 984-1851.

Sincerely,

Ann H. Wolf, Supervisor
Bureau of Environmental Evaluation,
Cleanup and Responsibility Assessment

c: Dr. Haydar Erdogan, BEERA
Daryl Clark, BGWPA
Henry McCafferty, Passaic City Health Department
330 Passaic St.
Passaic, NJ 07055
Passaic County Department of Health, 317 Pennsylvania Ave.
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The Okonite Company
Former Passaic Plant
ISRA Case # 89536

Revised
Groundwater Natural Remediation Proposal
And
Classification Exception Area Request
For
Area M

Prepared by:

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Director -- Safety and Environmental Programs
The Okonite Company
102 Hilltop Road
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January 14, 2001

Table of Contents

1.0 Executive Summary

Okonite submitted a Groundwater Natural Remediation Proposal, including a Classification Exception Area request, dated March 31, 2000 to NJDEP. NJDEP reviewed Okonite's proposal and responded in a letter dated May 31, 2000. In its letter dated May 31, 2000, NJDEP requested:

- A recent groundwater contour map. Attachment 3 is a recent groundwater contour map. The data upon which this map is bsed is included in Attachment 6.
- A map showing the location of MW-2. Attachment 3 shows the location of MW-2.
- Revision of the natural remediation proposal to address NJAC 7:26E-6.3(d)2 and (d)3. This concern is addressed in sections 2.6 and 2.7, below.
- Addition of 1,1 DCA, chloroethane, vinyl chloride and chloroform to the CEA contaminant list. This is addresed in section 3.2, below.
- Completion of a CEA/WRA Fact Sheet. The Fact Sheet is included in Attachment 5.
- A Site Location Map and a CEA/WRA Location Map. These maps are included in Attachment 1.

Okonite has also modified the proposal to include up-to-date monitoring results.

2.0 Groundwater Natural Remediation Proposal

Okonite performed a Remedial Investigation of groundwater quality in Area M from 1991 to the present. On the basis of the remedial investigation results, Okonite proposes natural attenuation to remediate groundwater to NJDEP Groundwater Quality Standards (GWQS) in Area M.

Okonite bases this proposal on the following facts:

- Contaminant concentrations in Area M are decreasing;
- The decreasing levels are a result of degradation, retardation and dispersion;
- There are no downgradient receptors that are being negatively impacted;

Okonite proposes a Groundwater Classification Area as specified in section 3.0, below.

In addition, Okonite proposes annual sampling of MW-6 and 13 for TCL volatile organic compounds plus a forward library search for four years to monitor the effectiveness of the natural attenuation remedy. MW-14 and 15 are not included in this program since they meet all GWQS.

Attachment 1 is a Site Location/CEA/WRA Map. Attachment 2 is a Site Map including the boundaries of the CEA. Attachment 3 is a Groundwater Contour Map. Attachment 4 contains the Classification Exception Area calculations. Attachment 5 contains the CEA/WRA Fact Sheet. Attachment 6 contains an up-to-date summary of groundwater data in Area M. Attachment 7 contains references regarding natural degradation of groundwater contaminants. Attachment 8 contains the groundwater data laboratory reports.

Below, Okonite presents an evaluation of each condition as listed in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.3(d) to demonstrate the viability of natural attenuation.

2.1 Contaminant Mass

The contaminant mass present in Area M is estimated at 0.022 grams of chlorinated solvents. This assumes an effective porosity of 0.35%, and that the entire area proposed for the CEA (see Attachment 2) contains as much chlorinated solvents as is present in MW-13, (the well with the highest chlorinated solvent concentration).

2.2 Dissolved Oxygen Content

Dissolved oxygen was measured in December 1999 and March 2000. Dissolved oxygen averages 2.26 milligrams/liter. Based on these readings, the aquifer is an aerobic environment.

2.3 Presence or Absence of Microorganisms

There is no data available to confirm the presence or absence of microorganisms. However, their presence can be inferred from the analytical data. For example:

- The decrease in concentration of 1,1,1 trichloroethane (TCA) in MW-6, MW-13, MW-14 and M-15 since 1991 indicates that degradation is occurring.
- The presence of 1,1 dichloroethene (DCE) (a TCA degradation product) indicates that TCA is degrading, since Okonite never used DCE as a raw material.
- According to published research, whenever TCA is present, DCE can also be expected.[1]
- The same research indicates that biotransformation of TCA can result in significant levels of 1,1 dichloroethane (DCA). DCA in MW-6, 13, 14, and 15 exceeded the GWQS in 1991. Presently none of these wells contain DCA above the GWQS, indicating that the degradation process continues to occur even after DCA is created.

[1] McCarty, P.L. 1997. Biotic and Abiotic Transformations of Chlorinated Solvents in Ground Water. In: Proceedings of the Symposium on Natural Attenuation of Chlorinated Organics in Ground Water, EPA/540/R-97/504. pp 7-11.

- The data indicates that facultative bacteria (bacteria that can grow under either aerobic or anaerobic conditions) may be present. Research indicates that carbon tetrachloride and TCE degrade more readily under anaerobic conditions, whereas TCA is readily degraded under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions.[2] Since the concentration of all of these compounds is decreasing, it appears likely that both aerobic and anaerobic degradation is occurring.
- The decrease in the concentration of chlorinated solvents has occurred over a span of 9 to 10 years, consistent with the timeframe required for degradation of chlorinated solvents predicted in the literature.[3]
- Overall, the data suggests that both chemical degradation and biodegradation may be occurring.
- Data collected in December 1999 indicates there are ample nutrients in the form of nitrates and sulfates to support microorganisms.

Note that the source area well (MW-14) complies with GWQS. The downgradient plume well, MW-13 has improved over time and currently exceeds GWQS for TCE, carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. Further downgradient, MW-6 complies with GWQS.

The data suggest that as original contaminants move away from the source area, degradation, whether biotic, abiotic or both, occurs resulting in the appearance of degradation products in MW-13. As these products move further downgradient they degrade by the time they reach MW-6. Okonite proposes to utilize MW-15 as the upgradient well since it complies with GWQS. Similarly, since MW-6 complies with GWQS, Okonite proposes the use of MW-6 as the "sentinel" well for Area M.

2.4 Ground Water Flow Velocity

The seepage velocity calculated as part of the Classification Exception Area calculations in Attachment 4 shows the groundwater velocity to be 0.034 feet/year. Groundwater velocity is slow enough to allow degradation of contaminants to occur before reaching potential downgradient receptors.

The average hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer is 1.317×10^{-4} cm/sec. or 136 feet/year. Attachment 4 contains the slug test data upon which the hydraulic conductivity was calculated. According to EPA "aquifers with hydraulic conductivities of 10^{-4} cm/sec (100 ft/yr) or more are usually considered good candidates for *in-situ* bioremediation".[4] On this basis, hydraulic characteristics of this aquifer are conducive to biological degradation of contaminants.

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[2] Ibid, pp.
[3] Ibid pp.7
[4] USEPA, (1992), In-Situ Bioremediation of Contaminated Groundwater, EPA/540/S-92/003.

2.5 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Contaminants

The contaminants present in Area M are chlorinated organic solvents including TCA, DCE, DCA, TCE, chloroform, vinyl chloride, chloroethane and carbon tetrachloride. These compounds are minimally soluble in water, have variable vapor pressures and are denser than water.[5]

2.6 Free Product Removal

Free product does not exist in Area M. This has been demonstrated through monitoring of MW-15, 14, 13 and 6, which are located progressively downgradient from the former Banbury pit. Free product has not been detected in these wells since they were installed in 1991 and 1992.

2.7 Soil Remediation to Impact to Groundwater Standards

The soil in Area M complies with NJDEP's Impact to Groundwater Quality Standards Soil Cleanup Criteria (IGWSCC). The only exceptions are soil samples M-16 and M-13. M-16 was collected at 3.5 – 4.0 feet below grade and contained chloroform at 12 ppm and carbon tetrachloride at 17 ppm. M-13 was collected at 3.5 feet below grade and contained chloroform at 18 ppm. These sample locations have since been covered by 3.5 feet of concrete and are located under the main plant building. They are also located approximately 6 feet above the groundwater table. Also, groundwater monitoring results from MW-14 and MW-15 do not show chloroform or carbon tetrachloride at detectable levels since monitoring began in 1991. Therefore, although chloroform and carbon tetrachloride were detected in soil above the IGWSCC, groundwater has not been impacted. Also, the presence of the roof and a concrete floor prevents the mobilization of these contaminants down to the groundwater table.

3.0 Groundwater Classification Area Request

The Okonite Company proposes a Groundwater Classification Exception Area for Area M at its former Passaic Plant. This CEA request provides the information as required by N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.2(a)17 and 7:26E-6.3(d) and (e).

This proposal is based upon the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26E-6.3(d) and NJDEP's memorandum dated November 1998 whose title is "Final Guidance on Designation of Classification Exception Areas".

Okonite proposes this CEA because constituent standards are not met, or will not be met, due to part of a pollution remedy implemented pursuant to the February 1993 Administrative Consent Order.

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[5] Grindstaff, M. 1998. Bioremediation of Chlorinated Solvent Contaminated Groundwater. USEPA Technology Innovation Office. p. 5.

3.1 Description of Area Not Meeting Groundwater Standards

The groundwater beneath Okonite's former Passaic plant is classified as Class IIA, which means the groundwater is designated for potable water and conversion to potable water following treatment. The site is located in Passaic, New Jersey and is identified on Attachment 1 - Site Location Map.

The longitude and latitude of the site is as follows:

Longitude: 74 degrees, 7 minutes, 44 seconds West
Latitude: 40 degrees, 51 minutes, 24 seconds North

The lot and block of the site is as follows:

Block: 1076 and 1038
Lot: 1
Municipality: Passaic

Boundaries: See Attachment 1 - Site Location Map and Attachment 2 - Site Map

Affected Formations: The uppermost, unconfined aquifer is affected.

3.2 Contaminants for Which the CEA is Proposed

This CEA is proposed for TCA, DCE, TCE, carbon tetrachloride, DCA, chloroethane, vinyl chloride and chloroform. These contaminants were selected because these compounds exceeded ground water quality standards in at least one monitor well in Area M. Although chloroethane does not have a Groundwater Quality Standard, Okonite proposes to include it since it is an indicator that degradation of TCA, DCE, and DCA is occurring. Similarly, although vinyl chloride exceeded GWQS only once in only one well (MW-14 at 2.1 ppb versus 2.0 ppb GWQS), Okonite proposes to include it as an indicator that degradation of chlorinated hydrocarbons is occurring.

3.3 Estimate of the Classification Exception Area Longevity

To estimate the longevity of the Classification Area, Okonite has used historical groundwater monitoring data and groundwater modeling. By comparing the results of these two methods, Okonite was able to estimate the longevity of the CEA.

3.3.1 Historical Groundwater Monitoring

The following table shows the actual length of time it took to achieve groundwater quality standards for monitor wells in Area M.

Well # Date	Contaminant	Initial Conc. (1990 – 1991)	Last Conc.	Length of Time
6 6/2000	TCA	280	0.7	7.5 years
6 6/2000	DCE	100	1.1	10.0 years
6 6/2000	DCA	100	12	8.4 years
6 6/2000	TCE	4.7	ND	10.0 years
13 6/2000	TCA	560	25	9.1 years
13 6/2000	DCE	140	1.9	8.8 years
13 6/2000	DCA	74	7.9	9.1 years
14 11/1998	TCA	86	5.3	7.5 years
14 11/1998	DCE	12	1.4	7.8 years
14 11/1998	DCA	150	32	7.8 years
15 3/2000	TCA	210	8.7	8.5 years
15 3/20/00	DCE	26	ND	8.8 years
15 3/2000	DCA	580	8.9	8.5 years

In summary, TCA, DCE and DCA exceeded GWQS in all wells when the remedial investigation began in 1990 – 1991. By June 2000, all wells in Area M were in compliance with GWQS for TCA, DCE and DCA.

Degradation of chlorinated solvents has occurred in all wells. In most wells and for most chlorinated solvents, degradation has been sufficient to allow GWQS to be achieved. The most recent sampling (Attachment 6) shows that only MW-13 exceeds GWQS for TCE, carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. MW-6, 14 and 15 comply with GWQS for all contaminants.

3.3.2 Groundwater Modeling – Numerical Solution Option

Using the numerical solution option, Okonite estimates that, at worst, 3.5 years will be required for the specified contaminants to degrade to levels below the applicable water quality criteria or practical quantitation limit. Also, all contaminants will degrade to GWQS within 7.5 feet of MW-13. Note that these estimates were arrived at using worst case assumptions regarding the aquifer's effective porosity, bulk formation density, soil sorption coefficients, and organic carbon. In other words, these estimates are conservative. The model does not take into account reduction in contaminant levels due to natural dispersion. This model accounts only for biodegradation and retardation.

Okonite based these estimates on monitoring data, published pollutant degradation rates, and groundwater modeling. Attachment 4 contains the calculations, water table gradient review, and slug test data summary supporting this Classification Exception Area request. The hydraulic conductivity was calculated using the Bower and Rice method, and was converted from gal/day/ft^2 to ft/day using a conversion factor of 1 gal/day/ft^2 equals 1.337 x 10 $^{-1}$ ft/day.

Okonite used the analytical solution option, as referenced in NJDEP's Classification Exception Area guidance document. Use of this approach is appropriate for the following reasons:

1. The aquifer is isotropic and homogenous. This is apparent from a review of the monitor well boring logs which shows the aquifer to be sand and silt throughout Area M.
2. The contaminants present may be aerobically degraded. Research shows that TCA, DCE, TCE, and carbon tetrachloride can be degraded in aerobic conditions.[6]
3. The subsurface environment is aerobic. Dissolved oxygen concentrations are presented in Attachment 5.
4. Monitoring data suggests that a population of microorganisms capable of degrading organic compounds is present;

The following table summarizes the compounds of concern, the estimated distance of travel, and the estimated length of time to achieve the GWQS in MW-13.

Compound of Concern	Travel Distance, Time
TCE	7.5 feet, 2.2 years
Chloroform	5.8 feet, 1.0 years
Carbon tetrachloride	7.5 feet, 3.5 years

[6] McCarty, P.L. and L. Semprini. 1994. Ground-water treatment for chlorinated solvents. In: Norris, R.D., ed. Handbook of Bioremediation. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers. pp 87-116.

Attachment 6 includes a summary of all groundwater data collected in Area M to date. Note that in the 10 years since Okonite began collecting groundwater quality data, groundwater quality has improved, and in most wells has reached GWQS. The length of time to achieve GWQS predicted by this model (3.5 years) is consistent with the monitor results since carbon tetrachloride and chloroform comply with GWQS in MW-6, which is approximately 40 feet downgradient from MW-13.

Attachment 7 contains a list of references used in calculating the classification exception area dimensions.

3.4 Present and Projected Property and Surrounding Land Use

The present use of the property is industrial. Future use of the property is projected to also be industrial. Current surrounding land uses are a mix of residential, commercial and industrial. This mixed land use is projected to remain the same into the future.

3.5 Presence or Absence of Receptors

There are no receptors impacted by Area M groundwater. The nearest receptor is Weasel Brook. Groundwater contamination from Area M will naturally attenuate prior to reaching Weasel Brook. This is supported by the data from MW-6, which is downgradient from Area M. MW-6 complies with GWQS. Okonite proposes to utilize MW-6 as the sentinel well to insure Weasel Brook is not impacted.

Drinking water in the area is supplied by municipal sources.

3.6 Public Notice

The Okonite Company will provide a copy of this Groundwater Classification Exception Area request, upon receipt of NJDEP approval, to the Passaic City and County Departments of Health, Passaic City government, and the current property owner, 220 Passaic Street Associates, Inc. This will serve as notice that the site is a groundwater Classification Exception Area.

4.0 Certification

I certify under penalty of law that the information provided in this document is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate, or incomplete information and that I am committing a crime of the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also aware that if I personally direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for the penalties.

James J. Groome
Director – Safety and Environmental Programs

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate, or incomplete information and that I am committing a crime of the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also aware that if I knowingly direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for the penalties.

David J. Sokira
Vice President -- Finance & Treasurer

74°07'30"

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MIN. QUAD MAPS (PATERSON, HACKENSACK, ORANGE, & WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY)

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 10 FT.

SITE LOCATION MAP
THE OKONITE COMPANY
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY FACILITY

BEP000092

909000100

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The Okonite Company
Former Passaic Plant
ISRA Case # 89536

Remedial Action Report

Revised Baseline Ecological Evaluation

Revised Deed Notice

Prepared by:

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102 Hilltop Road
P.O. Box 340
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201-825-0300

July 13, 2004

Table of Contents

1.0 Executive Summary

Okonite submitted Remedial Action Reports dated December 17, 2003 and March 2, 2004. These Remedial Action Reports addressed groundwater, Weasel Brook sediments, and a Baseline Ecological Evaluation.

The Okonite Company also submitted a Draft Deed Notice dated January 29, 2004 which addressed residual soil contamination in 15 areas of the site.

NJDEP responded to these reports in letters dated February 27, 2004 and May 25, 2004. This report provides the results of additional investigation conducted in accordance with NJDEP's letters.

2.0 Remedial Investigation Report Summary

Okonite investigated and remediated certain areas of concern at the site from 1989 to the present. For the results of the remedial investigation and previously conducted remedial actions, please refer to the following documents:

- Supplemental Sampling Plan - February 1991
- Results of Sampling Plan Implementation and Supplemental At-Peril Activities - February 1991
- Groundwater Cleanup Plan for Area F1 - February 1991
- Responses to NJDEPE 9/23/91 Letter of Conditional Approval - December 1991
- Second Supplemental Sampling Plan - October 1992
- Results of Supplemental Sampling Plan Implementation - October 1992
- Amendment to Groundwater Cleanup Plan for Area F1 - October 1992
- Remedial Investigation Report - October 15, 1994
- Remedial Investigation Work Plan - April 25, 1995
- Remedial Investigation Report – December 31, 1995
- Okonite Letter – July 19, 1996
- Remedial Action Report – September 12, 1997
- Classification Area Request – October 30, 1997
- Remedial Action Report – February 1, 1999
- Remedial Action Report – March 31, 2000
- Remedial Action Report for Area F – September 6, 2002
- Remedial Action Report – January 30, 2003
- Remedial Action Report – May 7, 2003
- Remedial Action Report - September 10, 2003
- Remedial Action Report – December 17, 2003
- Draft Deed Notice - January 29, 2004

3.0 Findings/Remedial Action Report

This section summarizes the results of remedial actions recently conducted.

3.1 Groundwater Contour Maps

A groundwater contour map for the March 26, 2004 groundwater sampling event is included in Attachment 2. The groundwater sampling log is included in Attachment 4. Groundwater flow direction was to the west-southwest consistent with previous measurements.

Okonite conducted another round of groundwater sampling on June 23, 2004. However, the results are not yet available.

3.2 Groundwater Monitoring Results

Okonite collected groundwater samples from site wells on March 26, 2004. The groundwater sample results are summarized in Attachment 5.

In Area F, MW-7 complied with Groundwater Quality Standards (GWQS) for the seventh consecutive quarter.

MW-11 complied for the sixth consecutive quarter.

MW-17 exceeded GWQS for benzene (1.7 ppb) and chlorobenzene (200 ppb). Additional sampling will determine if this is a temporary excursion or a long term trend.

In Area M, MW-6 complied with all GWQS except for a minor excursion of chloroform (7.3 ppb).

MW-14 complied with all GWQS for the seventh consecutive quarter.

MW-13 contained minor excursions of TCE (1.4 ppb) and PCE (1.1 ppb) in excess of GWQS.

MW-15 contained TCA (210 ppb), DCE (15 ppb), and DCA (440 ppb) in excess of GWQS.

Okonite conducted the eighth and final round of groundwater sampling on June 23, 2004. After receipt of the laboratory report, Okonite will perform Mann-Whitney statistical analysis of eight quarters of data and submit a proposal to NJDEP.

A report will be submitted within 90 days after the receipt of the laboratory report.

3.3 CEA Boundaries

A diskette containing a site map and showing the Area M CEA boundaries in New Jersey State Plane Coordinates is included in Attachment 3.

3.4 AOC 8 – Loading Dock Hydraulic Lift Pit

In accordance with NJDEP's letter dated February 27, 2004, Okonite collected one soil sample (LD-1) 15 feet south of the loading dock wall from a depth of 24 to 30 inches. The purpose of the sample was to delineate soil contamination to the south of the loading dock hydraulic lift pit. The boring log is contained in Attachment 8. The soil sample location is shown on Attachment 6. The sample was collected via geoprobe split spoon. The sample was analyzed for TPH. The result was 29.2 mg/kg. The laboratory report is contained in Attachment 11. Soil contamination in Loading Dock Hydraulic Lift pit has been delineated. Contamination is confined to the area under the loading dock.

3.5 AOC 22 – Research Drainage Way

In accordance with NJDEP's letter dated February 27, 2004, Okonite collected three soil samples (RD-2, RD-3A, and RD-3B) to delineate soil contamination in the Research Drainage Way. The boring log is contained in Attachment 8. Soil sample locations are shown on Attachment 7. The laboratory report is contained in Attachment 11.

The samples were collected via geoprobe split spoon. RD-2 was collected at 2.5 to 3 feet below grade. RD-3A was collected at 3 to 3.5 feet, and RD-3B was collected at 7 to 7.5 feet below grade. The samples were analyzed for certain base neutral compounds, as required by NJDEP's February 27, 2004 letter. The results are summarized in the following table.

	RD-1	RD-2	RD-3A	RD-3B	RDCCC	NRDCCC
chrysene (mg/kg)	3.7	0.990	6.7	12.0	9.0	40.0
benzo(b)fluoranthene	3.7	0.700	4.1	6.7	0.9	4.0
benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.4	1.0	6.5	9.0	0.9	4.0
benzo(a)pyrene	3.1	0.930	5.2	10.0	0.66	0.66

Samples RD-3A and RD-3B contained visible ash cinder typical of fill material in many urban areas in Northern New Jersey. Due to the presence PAH compounds in these three samples in excess of Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria, Okonite proposes to extend the Deed Notice for polyaromatic hydrocarbons across the entire site. The revised Deed Notice is included in Attachment 10.

4.0 Weasel Brook Sediments

On May 5, 2004, Okonite collected three sediment samples from Weasel Brook. The purpose of the sampling was to determine if contamination (46% BN TICs) in the area of former sample SS-3/0-6" was still present. The results of the additional sediment samples are presented in Section 5.2.1, below. BN TICs were detected in all three samples, but at much lower levels ranging from 800 ug/kg to 25,480 ug/kg.

The results show the presence of PAH compounds in excess of the Lowest Effects Level screening values. However, these are the same compounds detected in historical fill material across the site. It appears likely that the PAH contamination in the Weasel Brook sediment is due to the historic use of ash as fill material in this area. Also, this bottom of Weasel Brook in this area is characterized by an almost continuous layer of rock and stone. There was very little sediment present to sample. The stream bed in this area was littered with automotive parts such as engine blocks and transmissions, another potential source of base neutral compounds.

For these reasons, and for the reasons set forth in the Baseline Ecological Evaluation below, Okonite respectfully requests that NJDEP approve "no further action" with respect to Weasel Brook sediment quality.

5.0 Baseline Ecological Evaluation

Okonite submitted a Baseline Ecological Evaluation (BEE) on September 10, 2003. By letter dated November 14, 2003, NJDEP requested that Okonite revise the BEE to accurately state the presence of known receptors and/or areas of ecological concern in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26E. Okonite revised the BEE and submitted it on December 17, 2003. NJDEP responded by letter dated March 9, 2004. Okonite has revised the BEE accordingly.

5.1 Evaluation of Contaminants of Potential Ecological Concern

Okonite has evaluated the site data collected to date in each area of concern. The following table summarizes the contaminants present, after remediation, of ecological concern.

Area of Concern	Media	Contaminants of Ecological Concern
A	soil	none
B	soil	none
C - Empty Drum Storage Area	soil	PAHs 0.68 mg/kg benzo(a)pyrene - C15/1.5-2
D – Drum Storage Area	soil	none
E	soil	none
F - 76,000 gallon fuel oil UST	soil groundwater	none none
G	soil groundwater	none none
H	soil	none
I – Drawing Fluid Pit	soil groundwater	none none
J	soil	none
K – Tar Like contamination	soil groundwater	none none
M – Banbury Mixer	soil groundwater	6,700 mg/kg lead - M16/3.5-4
Drainage Structures	soil	490 mg/kg lead - DR54/2.5-3
Stream Bank Behind Building 37	soil	none
Baghouse	soil	none
Loading Dock Hydraulic Lift Pit	soil	none
Fork Lift Hydraulic Lift Pit	soil	none
Green Stained Area	soil	730 mg/kg copper
White-Stained Area	soil	none
Research Building Drainage Way	soil	PAHs
Weasel Brook bottom sediment	sediments	various PAHs in SS-5, WB-1, 2 and 3 benzo(a)anthracene –3.1 mg/kg chrysene – 4.0 mg/kg benzo(b)fluoranthene – 7.2 mg/kg benzo(k)fluoranthene – 7.3 mg/kg benzo(a)pyrene – 5.6 mg/kg

Chemicals and groups of chemicals detected during the site investigation and present after remediation, include copper, lead and individual polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Ecological benchmarks are available for copper, lead, and certain of the individual PAHs. Accordingly, this BEE will focus on those chemicals for which ecological benchmarks are available. This BEE also focuses only on the media in which copper, lead, and PAHs were found.

5.1.1 Copper

Copper is relatively persistent in soil. It can be taken up and assimilated by some species of plants. The most common toxicity symptoms in plants include reduced growth, poorly developed root system and leaf chlorosis (Wong and Bradshaw, 1982). It also interferes with photosynthesis and fatty acid synthesis (Smith et al, 1985).

5.1.2 Lead

Lead was detected in soil and sediment samples. In soils, lead is relatively persistent. It can be taken up and assimilated by some species of plants. In general, plant uptake of lead from soils is inversely related to pH and organic content of soils. Lead has a moderate potential to bioaccumulate in plants and animals, with concentrations tending to be highest in older parts of plants (roots and stems) and in older individuals (animals). Lead has a low potential to biomagnify in the food web.

Lead primarily affects the photosynthetic activity of plants, leading to inhibition of growth. Despite its effect on growth, Eisler (1988) describes the damage caused to plants by lead as "negligible". The effects of lead on animals are variable, and include mortality, reduced reproductive output and growth, and alteration of blood chemistry.

The fate and transport characteristics of lead and mechanisms of ecotoxicity are summarized in Table 5.1.

5.1.3 PAHs

Polyaromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are a group of petroleum hydrocarbons which are produced primarily as a result of incomplete combustion of fossil fuels. The primary PAHs detected at the site in soil and sediment include benzo(a) anthracene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(k) fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, ideno(1,2,3-cd)perylene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, and chrysene. These are all high molecular weight PAHs with similar mechanisms of fate and transport in the environment. The high molecular weight PAHs are relatively immobile in the environment due to extremely low solubility in water and low volatility.

PAHs are ubiquitous in nature – as evidenced by their detection in sediments, soils, air, surface waters, and plant and animal tissues – primarily as a result of natural processes such as forest fires, microbial synthesis, and volcanic activities. [1]

PAHs may be assimilated by plants or degraded by soil microorganisms. [2]

In soil, PAHs may be taken up and assimilated by plants or degraded by microbial activity. The rate of bioaccumulation in plants is generally low. In animals, PAHs have a low potential to bioaccumulate or biomagnify in the food web. They are poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. When they are absorbed, they are readily broken down into by-products. As a group, the high molecular weight PAHs do not have significant acute toxicity (Eisler, 1987). Some of the by-products of degradation of PAHs are thought to be more toxic than the PAHs themselves. PAHs are known carcinogens and promote the formation of tumors. PAHs can also affect the growth of animals. The fate and transport characteristics of PAHs and mechanisms of ecotoxicity are summarized in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Characteristics of Chemicals of Potential Ecological Concern

Parameter		Copper	Lead	PAHs
Solubility in Water		Low	Low	Very Low
Uptake by Plants		Generally low Species specific	Generally low Species specific	Low
Bioaccumulation		Low	Low	Low
Biomagnification		Low	Low	Low
Ecological Effects	Plants	Growth	growth	—
	Animals	-	Survival, reproduction, growth, blood chemistry	Tumors, growth

5.2 Potential Migration and Exposure Pathways

Copper, lead and PAHs have similar mechanisms of transport. Consequently, the potential migration and exposure pathways are the same. As a result of low solubility in water, the potential chemicals of ecological concern are not expected to occur in ecologically significant concentrations in surface water or to move readily through groundwater. Because the chemicals are expected to bind to soil particles, exposure to ecological receptors is primarily through incidental ingestion of soil particles. Uptake of the chemicals by plants is limited, so exposure of herbivores to the potential chemicals of ecological concern can be considered to be an incomplete pathway. Due to the low potential to biomagnify in the food web, exposure of

[1] Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Hazards to Fish, Wildlife and Invertebrates: A Synoptic Review, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, R. Eisler, May 1987.
[2] Ibid.

insectivores and higher trophic level carnivores to copper, lead and PAHs can also be considered an incomplete exposure pathway.

5.2.1 Sediments

No sediments are present at the site. However, Weasel Brook forms the western boundary of the site. Okonite discharged wastewater to Weasel Brook via several outfall pipes, as allowed by NJPDES Permit No. NJ0002615. Please note that Okonite does not admit that any contaminants detected in Weasel Brook are due to its operations.

As required by NJDEP, Okonite collected thirteen sediment samples from Weasel Brook in July 1992. The samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organics, base neutrals, and total organic carbon. Sample locations were biased towards the areas where outfall pipes discharged to Weasel Brook. Samples of stream bank and/or bottom sediments were collected where available, beneath three of the facility outfall pipes and at a location downstream of the facility outfall pipes. A sample was not collected at the upstream end of the brook at the property because the brook enters the property in a covered culvert. The bottom of the brook is concrete and stone where it exits the culvert and no sediment was present for sampling.

The sediment samples were analyzed for VOC+15, BNE+15, copper, lead, mercury, zinc, and total organic carbon. Sediment samples analyzed for all parameters, except VOC+15, were collected from the first six inches of sediment. Samples to be analyzed for VOC+15 were to be collected from the 1.5 to 2.0 foot interval at each location. However, due to the presence of rock, concrete, etc. borings could not be completed to that depth in any of the sampling locations. Samples for VOC+15 were therefore collected from the deepest interval obtainable (generally between 0.5 and 1.0 feet below grade).

The sediment samples were designated SS-2 through SS-8.

A number of PAHs were detected in two bank sediment samples and three bottom sediment samples, including SS-3/0-6". Lead was detected in two bank samples. The source of these PAHs is unknown. A possible source is the historical fill in the area, which also contains PAHs.

Benzo (a) pyrene was present at 5.6 ppm in SS-5. SS-3/0-6" contained base neutral tentatively identified compounds at 460,297 ppm.

Due the presence of the tentatively identified compounds in SS-3/0-6", Okonite collected three additional sediment samples on May 5, 2004. The location of the sediment samples is shown in Attachment 9. The samples were analyzed for total organic carbon, total petroleum hydrocarbons, and base neutral compounds. Grain

size analysis was not performed due to poor sediment recovery in the sampling device.

All samples were collected with a split spoon sampler, manually driven with a sledge hammer. All samples were collected 0 to 6 inches below sediment surface. The bottom of Weasel Brook in this area is "armored" with large stones. The stones fit closely together, leaving little space for sediment. This made recovery of adequate sample volume difficult. For this reason, samples for grain size analysis were not collected, with NJDEP's approval.

WB-1 was collected at the eastern side of Weasel Brook directly below the outfall of a former oil/water separator. WB-2 was collected in the center of Weasel Brook at the location of sediment sample SS-3/0-6". WB-3 was collected approximately 25 feet down stream of WB-2 in the center of Weasel Brook. It should be noted that automotive parts that appeared to be engines and transmissions were observed in Weasel Brook adjacent to sample location WB-2. It appeared that this debris had been dumped from the bank opposite Okonite's former facility.

The results of the laboratory analysis are summarized in the following table:

	WB-1	WB-2	WB-3	SS-3/0-6"	Lowest Effects Level
Total Organic Carbon (mg/kg)	42,200	36,700	24,800	24,000	Not applicable
TPH	117	964	42.6	Not analyzed	Not available
BN+15 (ug/kg)					
Phenanthrene	**1,300**	330J	650J	510	560
Fluoranthene	**2,900**	630J	1,400	**960**	750
Pyrene	**3,900**	**980**	**1,600**	**960**	490
Benzo(a)anthracene	**3,100**	**420**	**830**	**450**	320
Chrysene	**3,500**	550J	**1,000**	**670**	340
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,200	260	460	ND	Not available
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	**2,500**	**450**	**850**	ND	240
Benzo(a)pyrene	**2,300**	**390**	**740**	310J	370
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	**1,200**	**260**	**410**	ND	200
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	**440**	61J	**180**	ND	60
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	**1,400**	260J	450J	ND	170
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	500J	430J	190J	1,400	Not available
BN TICs (ug/kg)	25,090	25,480	800	460,296,600	Not applicable

The laboratory report is included in Attachment 11.

5.2.2 Surface Water

No surface water bodies are present at the site. However, Weasel Brook forms the western boundary of the site. An upstream surface water sample was collected in 1992. The surface water sample was designated SW-Pant. (NJDEP's letter dated November 14, 2003 refers to the surface water sample Okonite collected in July 1992 as "SW-Plant". The correct identification of this sample was "SW-PANT". This designation was selected because of the proximity of the Pantasote manufacturing facility located upstream and across Weasel Brook from the Okonite facility. Pantasote is an ISRA case, as described above. The surface water, collected as far upstream as possible, sample contained 26 ppb chloroform and 16 ppb tetrachlorothene. Tentatively identified BNE's were detected at 20 ppb. Zinc was present at 30 ppb.

There are no current discharges to surface water due to Okonite's site remediation activities at the site.

5.2.3 Soil

Soil was sampled and analyzed in all areas of concern at the site. After remediation, copper, lead, and PAHs remain above applicable soil cleanup criteria in four areas of concern.

In Area C, a former empty drum storage area, benzo (a) pyrene was detected at 0.68 mg/kg in sample C15/1.5-2. The relationship of this sample result to NJDEP soil cleanup criteria and other applicable criteria are summarized in the following table:

Soil Sample C15/1.5-2	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	IGWSCC	NOAEL
0.68 mg/kg B (a) P	0.66	0.66	100	25

Benzo (a) pyrene is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH). The source is unknown, although it is likely that it is a result of the historical fill material used on the northern half of the site. This sample location is located under asphalt paving.

The area where soil sample C15/1.5-2 was collected is paved, preventing the growth of vegetation. Therefore, it is not believed that the presence of benzo (a) pyrene will have any ecological effects on non-human species. Also, the presence of paving prevents the infiltration of stormwater, which could cause migration of BAP. PAHs are reported to have an affinity for soil particles and be relatively insoluble. Depth to groundwater in this area of the site is approximately 9 feet, so it is unlikely rising groundwater would reach the depth of the BAP detected in sample C-15/1.5-2. Therefore, it is unlikely BAP will migrate away from its present location.

In Area M, lead was detected in sample M-16/3.5-4 at 6,700 mg/kg and near Drainage Structure 54 at 490 mg/kg. NJDEP's Residential Soil Cleanup Criteria for lead is 400 mg/kg. The screening benchmark concentration for the phytotoxicity of lead in soil is 50 mg/kg.[3] "Lead is not essential for plants, and excessive amounts can cause growth inhibition, as well as reduced photosynthesis, mitosis, and water absorption."[4] However, since these samples are located under the concrete floor of the main plant building, there is minimal risk of exposure to plant species.

Lead was also present in a Weasel Brook bank sample SS-4 at 840 ppm.

Copper was present in two post-excavation samples in the Green-stained Area at 730 mg/kg compared to NJDEP's Non-Residential Soil Cleanup Criteria of 600 mg/kg. Since the area is paved and heavily trafficked, the likelihood of exposure of plant species to residual copper in this area is minimal.

The potential for soils from the site entering Weasel Brook is negligible due to the complete paving of the site.

5.3 Ecotoxicological Benchmarks

Ecotoxicological benchmarks for copper, lead and PAHs were obtained from the following documents:

- Toxicological Benchmarks for Screening Contaminants of Potential Concern for Effects on Terrestrial Plants: 1997 Revision (Efroymson et al. 1997a)
- Toxicological Benchmarks for Contaminants of Potential Concern for Effects on Soil and Litter Invertebrates and Heterotrophic Process: 1997 Revision (Efroymson et al.,1997b)
- Preliminary Remediation Goals for Ecological Endpoints (Efroymson et al., 1997c)
- Guidance For Sediment Quality Evaluation (NJDEP – November 1998)

The benchmarks provided in the above documents are screening-level values. As such, they are generally based on the lowest published concentrations that cause any type of adverse effect. They have also been adjusted to be protective of the most sensitive receptors. Accordingly, they are not predictive of actual ecological injury.

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[3]. Toxicological Benchmarks for Screening Potential Contaminants of Concern for Effects on Terrestrial Plants: 1994 Revision, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN. Will, M. E., Suter II, G., W

[4] Lead Hazards to Fish, Wildlife, and Invertebrates: A Synoptic Review. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of Interior, R. Eisler, April 1988.

5.3.1 Copper

The screening benchmark concentration for the phytotoxicity of copper in soil is 100 mg/kg.

5.3.2 Lead

Efroymson et al. (1997a) identify a benchmark for toxicity to plants at 50 mg/kg. This is the lowest concentration that causes adverse effects in plants reported in the published literature. Concentrations of lead in soils in with impacts to plants have been documented to range from 50 mg/kg to 2,000 mg/kg. The median value for the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) reported in Efroymson et al. (1997) is 500 mg/kg which is 25 percent higher than the New Jersey Residential Direct Soil Criteria of 400 mg/kg. There are several reasons why the screening benchmark of 50 mg/kg can be considered to be overly conservative. First, 50 mg/kg is the lowest concentration out of numerous studies that identify a broad range LOAELs. Second, the primary effect of lead on plants is growth, which may have limited ecological significance. A slight reduction in the growth of plants should not impact the function of plants as food and shelter for wildlife. Eisler (1988) describes the damage caused to plants by lead as "negligible.

In terms of toxicity to plants, the median of 500 mg/kg is an ecologically appropriate, yet conservative, benchmark for this BEE.

Benchmarks for invertebrates inhabiting soils and soil litter are provided in Efroymson (1997b). Benchmarks based on no observable adverse effects levels (NOAELs) of 500 mg/kg and 900 mg/kg are recommended for earthworms and soil microorganisms, respectively. Both of these values are well above the 400 mg/kg that is identified as protective of human health. Because uptake of lead by plants is relatively limited and the potential for bioaccumulation and biomagnification of lead is low, benchmarks for herbivores, insectivores, and carnivores in the upper trophic levels are not considered.

Based on the median LOAEL for toxicity to plants and the NOAEL for earthworms, 500 mg/kg is used as the ecological benchmark for soils in this BEE. The ecological benchmark of 500 mg/kg is higher than the New Jersey Residential Direct Contact Soil Criteria of 400 mg/kg. The existing cover material will prevent exposure to ecological receptors and also eliminates the potential for unacceptable ecological risk. In the Weasel Brook bank sample lead at 840 ppm will have a negligible effect on plant growth, according to Eisler.

5.3.3 PAHs

There are no benchmarks for toxicity to plants for any of the high molecular weight PAHs presented in Efroymson et al. (1997a). Efroymson et al. (1997b) identify benchmarks for soil invertebrates only for benzo(a)pyrene. For this chemical,

Efroymson et al. (1997b) report several NOAELs from chronic studies of growth in the woodlouse *(Porcellio scabus)*. NOAELs in the studies reported are in the range of 25 to 32 mg/kg. Efroymson et al. (1997c) suggest that inhibition of growth in soil invertebrates *may* occur at concentrations around 100 mg/kg. Because uptake of PAHs by plants is relatively limited and the potential for bioaccumulation and biomagnification of PAHs is low, benchmarks for herbivores, insectivores, and carnivores in the upper trophic levels are not considered.

The New Jersey Residential Direct Contact Soil Criteria for most of the PAHs detected at the site is 0.9 mg/kg. Exception are benzo(a)pyrene, which has a criterion of 0.66 mg/kg, and chrysene with a criterion of 9.0 kg/kg. These values (9.0, 0.9 and 0.66 mg/kg) are substantially lower than the lowest NOAEL reported for soil invertebrates (25 mg/kg) in Efroymson et al. (1997b). The existing cover material over soils prevents exposure to ecological receptors and also eliminates the potential for ecological risk. The lowest No Observed Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) of 25 mg/kg in soils will be used as the ecological benchmark for the individual PAHs in this BEE.

At present, no criteria or standards have been promulgated for PAHs by any regulatory agency for the protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms or wildlife.[5]

Lowest Effects Levels (LELs) for sediments indicate concentrations at which adverse benthic impact may begin to occur (level tolerated by most benthic organisms). The LEL values presented in Section 5.2.1 above are extracted from references cited in N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.11 and are used by USEPA Region II BTAG for EPA Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessments. Freshwater sediment screening values used for the BEE are the Ontario Lowest Effects Levels (LEL) (Persaud et al., 1993).

5.4 Environmentally Sensitive Natural Resources

There are no environmentally sensitive areas at the site. The site is located in an industrial zone, is completely paved and covered with buildings, and has been for over 100 years.

As stated above, Weasel Brook forms the western boundary of the site. The portion of Weasel Brook adjacent to the central and northern portions of the site is conveyed within a concrete channel, which extends well north of the Site. Sediment cannot collect in this channel due to the scouring effect of tides and peak flow storm events. This portion of Weasel Brook lacks a natural substrate for benthic organisms. Without benthic organisms at the base of the food web, the ability of Weasel Brook to support fish and other forms of aquatic life is severely limited.

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[5] Ibid.

Also, the PAHs detected in sediment samples are most likely due to the historic fill that has been detected across the site.

Weasel Brook exits the concrete culvert near the central portion of Okonite's former facility. Even in the uncovered reach, Weasel Brook is highly channelized by stone and brick walls. Sediment, if present, is thin, at most 6 to 12 inches in depth, as evidenced during Okonite's 1992 and 2004 sediment sampling. This may be due to the combined effects of tides and scouring during storm events.

Dundee Canal flows from north to south, entirely underground in a concrete culvert, along the eastern border of the site. Interviews with long-time Okonite employees indicate that there were no discharges of wastewater to Dundee Canal.

5.5 Conclusion

There are no known ecological impacts from the small amount of residual contamination that remains in place underneath paving and the buildings at the site, or that was present in Weasel Brook. The remediation Okonite completed was successful in limiting residual contamination to small areas under buildings and paving where ecological effects are expected to be minimal.

Copper, lead, and PAHs are not available to plant species or wildlife due to paving at the site. Weasel Brook is a highly disturbed habitat, and has been modified for conveyance of stormwater in this urbanized and industrial area. Consequently, it would be expected that diffuse, anthropogenic sediment contamination, such as PAHs, above natural background would be present.

6.0 Revised Deed Notice

Okonite submitted a draft Deed Notice dated January 29, 2004. By letter dated February 27, 2004, NJDEP provide their comments on the draft Deed Notice. Okonite has revised the Deed Notice accordingly. Attachment 10 contains the revised Deed Notice.

7.0 Certifications

I certify under penalty of law that the information provided in this document is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate, or incomplete information and that I am committing a crime of the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also aware that if I personally direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for the penalties.

James J. Groome
Director – Safety and Environmental Programs

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate, or incomplete information and that I am committing a crime of the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also aware that if I knowingly direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for the penalties.

David J. Sokira
Vice President – Finance & Treasurer

Attachment 1 - Site Location Map

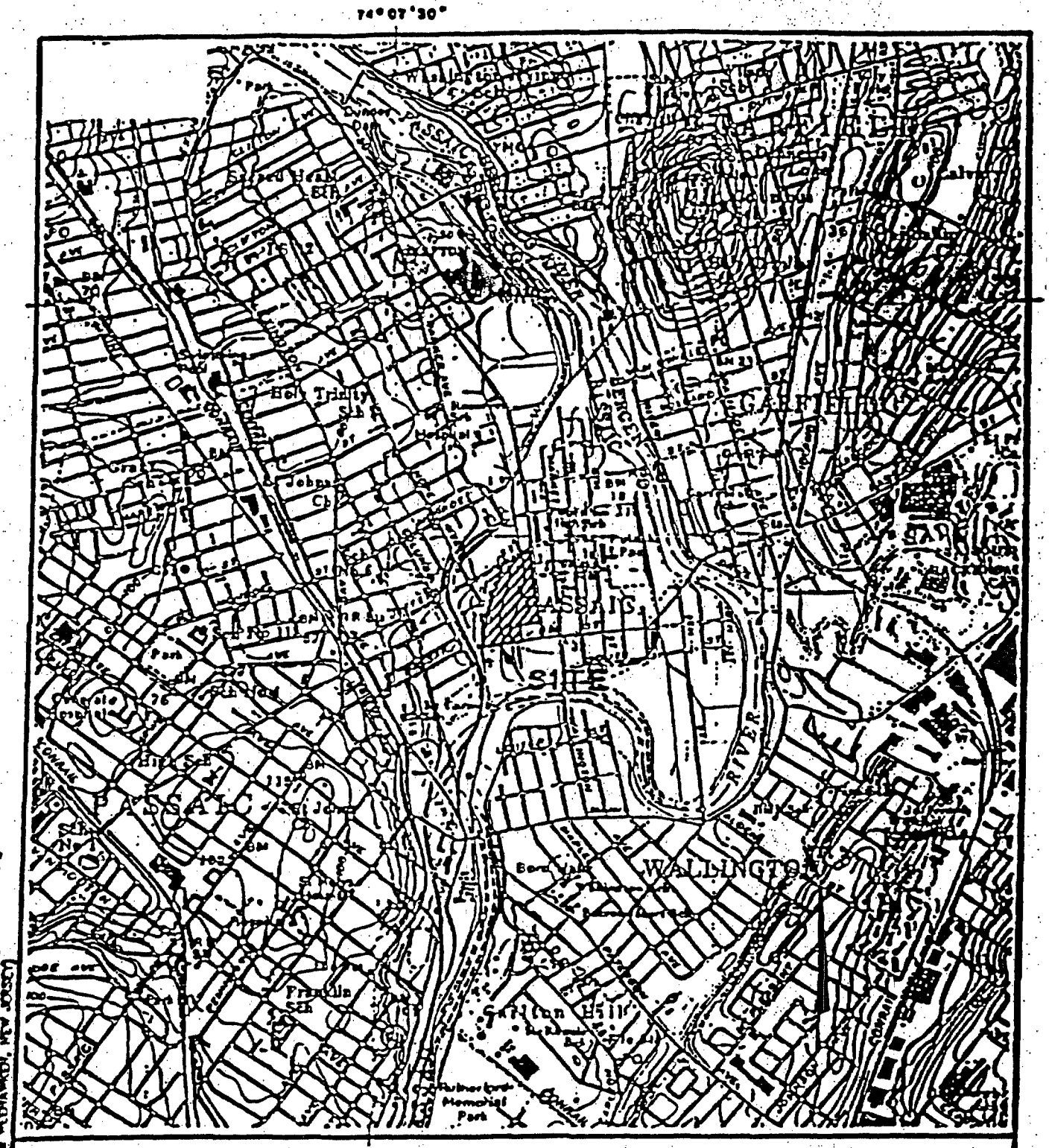


FIGURE 1

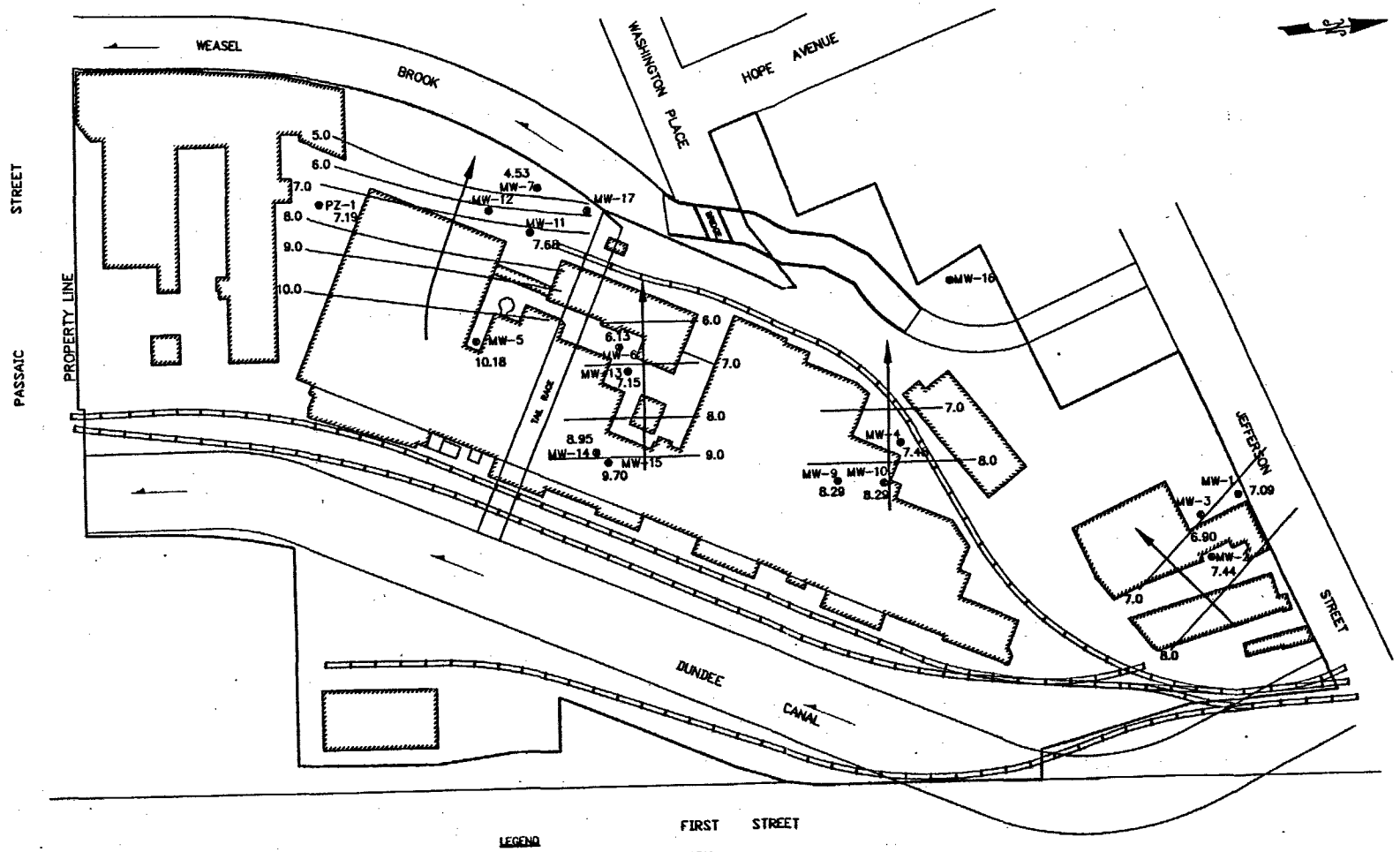
SITE LOCATION MAP

THE OKONITE COMPANY

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY FACILITY

BEP000136

909000121



LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- RAILROAD SIDING
- BUILDING
- MW-15 / 9.70 — MONITOR WELL WITH GROUNDWATER ELEVATION IN FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL
- SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION
- GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION
- GROUNDWATER CONTOUR LINE

0 62.50 125 187.50 250
SCALE IN FEET

REP000137

THE OKONITE COMPANY
FORMER PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY FACILITY
ISRA CASE # E86536

ATTACHMENT 2
GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION-MARCH 26, 2004

DWG. BY:			
DATE: 4/14/04	SCALE: 1"=125'		SHEET 1 OF

909000122

Attachment 3 – Area M Classification Exception Area Map and Diskette

THE OKONITE COMPANY
www.okonite.com

Post Office Box 340
Ramsey, New Jersey 07446
Telephone: (201) 825-0300
Telefax: (201) 825-7633
E-Mail: okonite@okonite.com

Via Federal Express

December 17, 2003

Ms. Karen Lesto, Case Manager
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation
Bureau of Environmental Evaluation and Cleanup Responsibility Assessment
401 East State Street, PO Box-028
Trenton, NJ 08625

Re: The Okonite Company, Former Passaic Plant
Remedial Action Report
ISRA Case # 89536

Dear Ms. Lesto:

Please find enclosed three copies of a Remedial Action Report regarding the above referenced site as required by your letter dated November 14, 2003. Only one complete copy of the Quality Assurance/Quality Control deliverables package is included.

In response to your letter dated November 14, 2003, Okonite has several questions:

1. Can NJDEP issue "No Further Action" letters for the areas of concern that have been completed? Also, Okonite requests that NJDEP consider issuing a NFA letter after the Deed Notice has been filed for the other areas of concern.
2. Okonite has collected groundwater samples for four consecutive quarters, and will do another round in late December. Your letter requires eight consecutive quarters of groundwater data from MW-6, 13, 14, and 15. Does that mean eight consecutive quarters starting now, or do the four quarters we have already collected count towards the eight? Okonite requests that the four quarters already collected count towards the eight quarters required.
3. Okonite has done Oxidation Reduction Potential testing previously. Does it have to be done again? If so, why? This test requires the rental of a separate meter. If it is not necessary, Okonite requests that this requirement be rescinded.
4. Why are isopleth maps necessary? Area M is a very small area containing four monitor wells with low parts per billion range of VOCs. An isopleth map will not reveal any useful information, and will be expensive to create. Okonite requests that NJDEP reconsider the need for isopleth maps.

5. Why is a groundwater contour map necessary for each quarter, when the direction of groundwater flow is already well established and documented? Okonite suggests that an annual map is sufficient given the data showing a consistent groundwater flow direction for thirteen years.
6. Okonite did not collect water level measurements from MW-1 and PZ-1 because they could not be located. Also, these wells are not located near the areas of groundwater contamination. Water level measurements from these two wells will not provide useful information. Okonite requests that this requirement be withdrawn.
7. How is the CEA to be submitted in an electronic data format? Which electronic format is required?
8. I understand that the Technical Rules for Site Remediation require data submittal electronically. However, this project began in 1989 and more than 99% of the site data that will be submitted has been submitted in hard copy. Why is it necessary to submit data in an electronic format given the advanced stage of this project? Okonite requests that NJDEP reconsider this requirement.

Okonite will submit a draft Deed Notice on or around January 17, 2004.

If you require further information, please contact me at 201-825-0300, extension 4274.

Sincerely,

James J. Groome

James J. Groome
Director - Safety and Environmental Programs

c: D. Sokira

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The Okonite Company
Former Passaic Plant
ISRA Case # 89536

Remedial Action Report

Prepared by:

James J. Groome
Director - Safety and Environmental Programs
The Okonite Company
102 Hilltop Road
P.O. Box 340
Ramsey, New Jersey 07446
201-825-0300

December 17, 2003

Table of Contents

1.0 Executive Summary

The Okonite Company submitted a Remedial Action Report dated September 10, 2003. NJDEP reviewed that Report and responded to Okonite by letter dated November 14, 2003. In its letter, NJDEP requested the following:

- Continue quarterly groundwater monitoring and reporting in Areas F and M. Results are presented in Attachment 4. The results, in general, continue to show a decrease in contaminants.
- Obtain water level measurements from all site wells. Water level measurements are included in Attachment 3.
- Submit a groundwater contour map. Attachment 2 includes a groundwater contour map.
- Submit a revised Baseline Ecological Evaluation. Section 5 is a revised BEE. The revised BEE concludes that there are no adverse ecological impacts from the contaminants present at the site and adjacent to the site in Weasel Brook.
- Submit additional information on Weasel Brook. Additional information on Weasel Brook is included in Section 4. Okonite believes this information, in addition to the BEE, should provide a basis for NJDEP to withdraw the requirement for additional sediment sampling in Weasel Brook.

2.0 Remedial Investigation Report Summary

Okonite investigated and remediated certain areas of concern at the site from 1989 to the present. For the results of the remedial investigation and previously conducted remedial actions, please refer to the following documents:

- Supplemental Sampling Plan - February 1991
- Results of Sampling Plan Implementation and Supplemental At-Peril Activities - February 1991
- Groundwater Cleanup Plan for Area F1 - February 1991
- Responses to NJDEPE 9/23/91 Letter of Conditional Approval - December 1991
- Second Supplemental Sampling Plan - October 1992
- Results of Supplemental Sampling Plan Implementation - October 1992
- Amendment to Groundwater Cleanup Plan for Area F1 - October 1992
- Remedial Investigation Report - October 15, 1994
- Remedial Investigation Work Plan - April 25, 1995
- Remedial Investigation Report – December 31, 1995
- Okonite Letter – July 19, 1996
- Remedial Action Report – September 12, 1997
- Classification Area Request – October 30, 1997
- Remedial Action Report – February 1, 1999
- Remedial Action Report – March 31, 2000

- Remedial Action Report for Area F – September 6, 2002
- Remedial Action Report – January 30, 2003
- Remedial Action Report – May 7, 2003
- Remedial Action Report - September 10, 2003

3.0 Findings/Remedial Action Report

This section summarizes the results of remedial actions recently conducted.

3.1 Groundwater Contour Maps

A groundwater contour map for the October 9, 2003 groundwater sampling event is included in Attachment 2.

3.2 Groundwater Monitoring Results

As required by NJDEP's letter dated July 18, 2003, Okonite collected groundwater samples from site wells on October 9, 2003. The groundwater sample results are summarized in Attachment 4.

In Area F, two wells complied with NJGWQS for the third consecutive quarter. MW-17 exceeded GWQS for benzene and chlorobenzene. Additional sampling will determine if this is a temporary excursion or a long term trend.

In Area M, MW-6 and MW-14 complied with NJGWQS. MW-13 contained chloroform (6.1 ppb) and carbon tetrachloride (8.6 ppb) in excess of GWQS. MW-15 contained TCA (130 ppb), DCE (8.8 ppb), and DCA (220 ppb) in excess of GWQS. The table below summarizes the status of monitor wells at the site.

Area F Monitor Wells	Groundwater Quality Status
MW-7	In compliance eight consecutive sampling events.
MW-11	In compliance four consecutive sampling events.
MW-17	In compliance in March 2003 and June 2003. Chlorobenzene and benzene exceeded GWQS in October 2003.
Area M Monitor Wells	
MW-6	In compliance three of last four sampling events.
MW-13	In compliance except for TCE, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride.
MW-14	In compliance six consecutive sampling events.
MW-15	In compliance except for 1,1,1 TCA, 1,1 DCE and 1,1 DCA.

Okonite will continue monitoring on a quarterly basis in 4Q 2003. A report will be submitted within 30 days after the receipt of the laboratory report.

3.3 Classification Exception Area - Area F

NJDEP concurs with Okonite that a CEA for Area F is not required at this time. Okonite will continue to monitor MW-7, MW-17, and MW-11 on a quarterly basis to confirm consistent achievement of GWQS.

4.0 Weasel Brook Additional Information

NJDEP's letter dated November 14, 2003 required Okonite to submit additional information regarding Weasel Brook. Okonite has collected the additional information concerning upstream sources of sediment contamination.

4.1 Upstream Point Source Discharges to Weasel Brook

The following table summarizes information concerning upstream industrial point source discharges to Weasel Brook.

Site Name	NJPDES Permit No.	Type of Wastewater	Pollutants Discharged
Shulton Inc. (American Cyanamid)	NJ0001287	Air compressor condensate	TPH
Cardinal Glove Co.	NJ0034819 NJ0035351	Air conditioner condensate	TPH, Cr, Zn, Cu
National Standard (Athenia Steel)	NJ0000035	Non-contact cooling water, air compressor condensate	TPH, base neutrals

4.2 Non-point Source Discharges to Weasel Brook

A review of the USGS Quad map shows that stormwater run-off from the Garden State Parkway and two lines of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad enter Weasel Brook. These transportation arteries are potential sources of sediment contamination in Weasel Brook.

4.3 Site Remediation Sources of Sediment Contamination

Pantasote (ISRA Case Nos. 93209, 89344, 90410 and 89344-MO1) is the closest significant upstream source of contamination. It is located within 100 feet of Okonite's former property. Pantasote was reportedly a manufacturer of polyvinyl chloride compounds. Base neutrals compounds, such as di-2 (ethylhexyl) phthalate, are commonly used in PVC manufacturing. Okonite requested Weasel Brook sediment sampling data from NJDEP concerning the Pantasote site, but no data has been provided. Okonite collected an upstream surface water sample in July 1992.

The sample contained PCE, chloroform and BNs. This sample confirmed upstream sources of contamination.

Further upstream, in Clifton, was the former National Standard (Athenia Steel) facility, ISRA case No. 87528. This site is located about 1.9 miles west-northwest of the former Okonite facility. The main contaminants at National Standard identified during the remedial investigation were lead, base neutral compounds and total petroleum hydrocarbons. As of January 2000, National Standard had not conducted sediment sampling of Weasel Brook.

In light of the information provided above, and in light of the Baseline Ecological Assessment below, which concludes that there is no known ecological impact from the residual PAH contamination detected in the sediments, Okonite respectfully requests that NJDEP reconsider its requirement for upstream and downstream sediment sampling.

5.0 Baseline Ecological Evaluation

Okonite submitted a Baseline Ecological Evaluation (BEE) on September 10, 2003. By letter dated November 14, 2003, NJDEP requested that Okonite revise the BEE to accurately state the presence of known receptors and/or areas of ecological concern in accordance with N. J. A. C. 7:26E. The revised BEE is presented below.

5.1 Evaluation of Contaminants of Potential Ecological Concern

Okonite has evaluated the site data collected to date in each area of concern. The following table summarizes the contaminants present, after remediation, of ecological concern.

Area of Concern	Media	Contaminants of Ecological Concern
A	soil	none
B	soil	none
C - Empty Drum Storage Area	soil	PAHs 0.68 mg/kg benzo(a)pyrene - C15/1.5-2
D – Drum Storage Area	soil	none
E	soil	none
F - 76,000 gallon fuel oil UST	soil groundwater	none none
G	soil groundwater	none none
H	soil	none
I – Drawing Fluid Pit	soil groundwater	none none
J	soil	none
K – Tar Like contamination	soil groundwater	none none
M – Banbury Mixer	soil groundwater	6,700 mg/kg lead - M16/3.5-4
Drainage Structures	soil	490 mg/kg lead - DR54/2.5-3
Stream Bank Behind Building 37	soil	none
Baghouse	soil	none
Loading Dock Hydraulic Lift Pit	soil	none
Fork Lift Hydraulic Lift Pit	soil	none
Green Stained Area	soil	730 mg/kg copper
White-Stained Area	soil	none
Research Building Drainage Way	soil	none
Weasel Brook bottom sediment	sediments	various PAHs in SS-5 benzo(a)anthracene –3.1 mg/kg chrysene – 4.0 mg/kg benzo(b)fluoranthene – 7.2 mg/kg benzo(k)fluoranthene – 7.3 mg/kg benzo(a)pyrene – 5.6 mg/kg

Chemicals and groups of chemicals detected during the site investigation and present after remediation, include copper, lead and individual polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Ecological benchmarks are available for copper, lead, and one of the individual PAHs. Accordingly, this BEE will focus on those chemicals for which ecological benchmarks are available. This BEE also focuses only on the media in which copper, lead, and PAHs were found.

5.1.1 Copper

Copper is relatively persistent in soil. It can be taken up and assimilated by some species of plants. The most common toxicity symptoms in plants include reduced growth, poorly developed root system and leaf chlorosis (Wong and Bradshaw, 1982). It also interferes with photosynthesis and fatty acid synthesis (Smith et al, 1985).

5.1.2 Lead

Lead was detected in soil and sediment samples. In soils, lead is relatively persistent. It can be taken up and assimilated by some species of plants. In general, plant uptake of lead from soils is inversely related to pH and organic content of soils. Lead has a moderate potential to bioaccumulate in plants and animals, with concentrations tending to be highest in older parts of plants (roots and stems) and in older individuals (animals). Lead has a low potential to biomagnify in the food web.

Lead primarily affects the photosynthetic activity of plants, leading to inhibition of growth. Despite its effect on growth, Eisler (1988) describes the damage caused to plants by lead as "negligible". The effects of lead on animals are variable, and include mortality, reduced reproductive output and growth, and alteration of blood chemistry.

The fate and transport characteristics of lead and mechanisms of ecotoxicity are summarized in Table 5.1.

5.1.3 PAHs

Polyaromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are a group of petroleum hydrocarbons which are produced primarily as a result of incomplete combustion of fossil fuels. The primary PAHs detected at the site in soil and sediment include benzo(a) anthracene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(k) fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, ideno(1,2,3-cd)perylene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, and chrysene. These are all high molecular weight PAHs with similar mechanisms of fate and transport in the environment. The high molecular weight PAHs are relatively immobile in the environment due to extremely low solubility in water and low volatility.

PAHs are ubiquitous in nature – as evidenced by their detection in sediments, soils, air, surface waters, and plant and animal tissues – primarily as a result of natural processes such as forest fires, microbial synthesis, and volcanic activities. [1]

PAHs may be assimilated by plants or degraded by soil microorganisms. [2]

In soil, PAHs may be taken up and assimilated by plants or degraded by microbial activity. The rate of bioaccumulation in plants is generally low. In animals, PAHs have a low potential to bioaccumulate or biomagnify in the food web. They are poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. When they are absorbed, they are readily broken down into by-products. As a group, the high molecular weight PAHs do not have significant acute toxicity (Eisler, 1987). Some of the by-products of degradation of PAHs are thought to be more toxic than the PAHs themselves. PAHs are known carcinogens and promote the formation of tumors. PAHs can also affect the growth of animals. The fate and transport characteristics of PAHs and mechanisms of ecotoxicity are summarized in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Characteristics of Chemicals of Potential Ecological Concern

Parameter		Copper	Lead	PAHs
Solubility in Water		Low	Low	Very Low
Uptake by Plants		Generally low Species specific	Generally low Species specific	Low
Bioaccumulation		Low	Low	Low
Biomagnification		Low	Low	Low
Ecological Effects	Plants	Growth	growth	—
	Animals	-	Survival, reproduction, growth, blood chemistry	Tumors, growth

5.2 Potential Migration and Exposure Pathways

Copper, lead and PAHs have similar mechanisms of transport. Consequently, the potential migration and exposure pathways are the same. As a result of low solubility in water, the potential chemicals of ecological concern are not expected to occur in ecologically significant concentrations in surface water or to move readily through groundwater. Because the chemicals are expected to bind to soil particles, exposure to ecological receptors is primarily through incidental ingestion of soil particles. Uptake of the chemicals by plants is limited, so exposure of herbivores to the potential chemicals of ecological concern can be considered to be an incomplete pathway. Due to the low potential to biomagnify in the food web, exposure of

[1] Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Hazards to Fish, Wildlife and Invertebrates: A Synoptic Review, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, R. Eisler, May 1987.
[2] Ibid.

insectivores and higher trophic level carnivores to copper, lead and PAHs can also be considered an incomplete exposure pathway.

5.2.1 Sediments

No sediments are present at the site. However, Weasel Brook forms the western boundary of the site. Okonite discharged wastewater to Weasel Brook via several outfall pipes, as allowed by NJPDES Permit No. NJ0002615. Please note that Okonite does not admit that any contaminants detected in Weasel Brook are due to its operations.

As required by NJDEP, Okonite collected thirteen sediment samples from Weasel Brook in July 1992. The samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organics, base neutrals, and total organic carbon. Sample locations were biased towards the areas where outfall pipes discharged to Weasel Brook. Samples of stream bank and/or bottom sediments were collected where available, beneath three of the facility outfall pipes and at a location downstream of the facility outfall pipes. A sample was not collected at the upstream end of the brook at the property because the brook enters the property in a covered culvert. The bottom of the brook is concrete and stone where it exits the culvert and no sediment was present for sampling.

The sediment samples were analyzed for VOC+15, BNE+15, copper, lead, mercury, zinc, and total organic carbon. Sediment samples analyzed for all parameters, except VOC+15, were collected from the first six inches of sediment. Samples to be analyzed for VOC+15 were to be collected from the 1.5 to 2.0 foot interval at each location. However, due to the presence of rock, concrete, etc. borings could not be completed to that depth in any of the sampling locations. Samples for VOC+15 were therefore collected from the deepest interval obtainable (generally between 0.5 and 1.0 feet below grade).

The sediment samples were designated SS-2 through SS-8. The sampling locations are shown in Attachment 6. The samples results are included in Attachment 5.

A number of PAHs were detected in two bank sediment samples and three bottom sediment samples. Lead was detected in two bank samples. The source of these PAHs is unknown. A possible source is the historical fill in the area, which also contains PAHs.

Benzo (a) pyrene was present at 5.6 ppm in SS-5.

5.2.2 Surface Water

No surface water bodies are present at the site. However, Weasel Brook forms the western boundary of the site. An upstream surface water sample was collected in 1992. The surface water sample was designated SW-Pant. (NJDEP's letter dated November 14, 2003 refers to the surface water sample Okonite collected in July 1992 as "SW-Plant". The correct identification of this sample was "SW-PANT". This designation was selected because of the proximity of the Pantasote manufacturing facility located upstream and across Weasel Brook from the Okonite facility. Pantasote is an ISRA case, as described above. The results are presented in Attachment 5. The surface water, collected as far upstream as possible, sample contained 26 ppb chloroform and 16 ppb tetrachlorothene. Tentatively identified BNE's were detected at 20 ppb. Zinc was present at 30 ppb.

There are no current discharges to surface water due to Okonite's site remediation activities at the site.

5.2.3 Soil

Soil was sampled and analyzed in all areas of concern at the site. After remediation, copper, lead, and benzo (a) pyrene remain above applicable soil cleanup criteria in four areas of concern.

In Area C, a former empty drum storage area, benzo (a) pyrene was detected at 0.68 mg/kg in sample C15/1.5-2. The relationship of this sample result to NJDEP soil cleanup criteria and other applicable criteria are summarized in the following table:

Soil Sample C15/1.5-2	RDCSCC	NRDCSCC	IGWSCC	NOAEL
0.68 mg/kg B (a) P	0.66	0.66	100	25

Benzo (a) pyrene is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH). The source is unknown, although it is likely that it is a result of the historical fill material used on the northern half of the site. This sample location is located under asphalt paving.

The area where soil sample C15/1.5-2 was collected is paved, preventing the growth of vegetation. Therefore, it is not believed that the presence of benzo (a) pyrene will have any ecological effects on non-human species. Also, the presence of paving prevents the infiltration of stormwater, which could cause migration of BAP. PAHs are reported to have an affinity for soil particles and be relatively insoluble. Depth to groundwater in this area of the site is approximately 9 feet, so it is unlikely rising groundwater would reach the depth of the BAP detected in sample C-15/1.5-2. Therefore, it is unlikely BAP will migrate away from its present location.

In Area M, lead was detected in sample M-16/3.5-4 at 6,700 mg/kg and near Drainage Structure 54 at 490 mg/kg. NJDEP's Residential Soil Cleanup Criteria for lead is 400 mg/kg. The screening benchmark concentration for the phytotoxicity of lead in soil is 50 mg/kg.[3] "Lead is not essential for plants, and excessive amounts can cause growth inhibition, as well as reduced photosynthesis, mitosis, and water absorption."[4] However, since these samples are located under the concrete floor of the main plant building, there is minimal risk of exposure to plant species.

Lead was also present in a Weasel Brook bank sample SS-4 at 840 ppm.

Copper was present in two post-excavation samples in the Green-stained Area at 730 mg/kg compared to NJDEP's Non-Residential Soil Cleanup Criteria of 600 mg/kg. Since the area is paved and heavily trafficked, the likelihood of exposure of plant species to residual copper in this area is minimal.

The potential for soils from the site entering Weasel Brook is negligible due to the complete paving of the site.

5.3 Ecotoxicological Benchmarks

Ecotoxicological benchmarks for copper, lead and PAHs were obtained from the following documents:

- Toxicological Benchmarks for Screening Contaminants of Potential Concern for Effects on Terrestrial Plants: 1997 Revision (Efroymson et al. 1997a)
- Toxicological Benchmarks for Contaminants of Potential Concern for Effects on Soil and Litter Invertebrates and Heterotrophic Process: 1997 Revision (Efroymson et al.,1997b)
- Preliminary Remediation Goals for Ecological Endpoints (Efroymson et al., 1997c)

The benchmarks provided in the above documents are screening-level values. As such, they are generally based on the lowest published concentrations that cause any type of adverse effect. They have also been adjusted to be protective of the most sensitive receptors. Accordingly, they are not predictive of actual ecological injury.

5.3.1 Copper

The screening benchmark concentration for the phytotoxicity of copper in soil is 100 mg/kg.

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[3]. Toxicological Benchmarks for Screening Potential Contaminants of Concern for Effects on Terrestrial Plants: 1994 Revision, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN. Will, M. E., Suter II, G., W

[4] Lead Hazards to Fish, Wildlife, and Invertebrates: A Synoptic Review. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of Interior, R. Eisler, April 1988.

5.3.2 Lead

Efroymson et al. (1997a) identify a benchmark for toxicity to plants at 50 mg/kg. This is the lowest concentration that causes adverse effects in plants reported in the published literature. Concentrations of lead in soils in with impacts to plants have been documented to range from 50 mg/kg to 2,000 mg/kg. The median value for the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) reported in Efroymson et al. (1997) is 500 mg/kg which is 25 percent higher than the New Jersey Residential Direct Soil Criteria of 400 mg/kg. There are several reasons why the screening benchmark of 50 mg/kg can be considered to be overly conservative. First, 50 mg/kg is the lowest concentration out of numerous studies that identify a broad range LOAELs. Second, the primary effect of lead on plants is growth, which may have limited ecological significance. A slight reduction in the growth of plants should not impact the function of plants as food and shelter for wildlife. Eisler (1988) describes the damage caused to plants by lead as "negligible.

In terms of toxicity to plants, the median of 500 mg/kg is an ecologically appropriate, yet conservative, benchmark for this BEE.

Benchmarks for invertebrates inhabiting soils and soil litter are provided in Efroymson (1997b). Benchmarks based on no observable adverse effects levels (NOAELs) of 500 mg/kg and 900 mg/kg are recommended for earthworms and soil microorganisms, respectively. Both of these values are well above the 400 mg/kg that is identified as protective of human health. Because uptake of lead by plants is relatively limited and the potential for bioaccumulation and biomagnification of lead is low, benchmarks for herbivores, insectivores, and carnivores in the upper trophic levels are not considered.

Based on the median LOAEL for toxicity to plants and the NOAEL for earthworms, 500 mg/kg is used as the ecological benchmark for soils in this BEE. The ecological benchmark of 500 mg/kg is higher than the New Jersey Residential Direct Contact Soil Criteria of 400 mg/kg. The existing cover material will prevent exposure to ecological receptors and also eliminates the potential for unacceptable ecological risk. In the Weasel Brook bank sample lead at 840 ppm will have a negligible effect on plant growth, according to Eisler.

5.3.3 PAHs

There are no benchmarks for toxicity to plants for any of the high molecular weight PAHs presented in Efroymson et al. (1997a). Efroymson et al. (1997b) identify benchmarks for soil invertebrates only for benzo(a)pyrene. For this chemical, Efroymson et al. (1997b) report several NOAELs from chronic studies of growth in the woodlouse *(Porcellio scabus)*. NOAELs in the studies reported are in the range of 25 to 32 mg/kg. Efroymson et al. (1997c) suggest that inhibition of growth in soil invertebrates *may* occur at concentrations around 100 mg/kg. Because uptake of PAHs by plants is relatively limited and the potential for bioaccumulation and

biomagnification of PAHs is low, benchmarks for herbivores, insectivores, and carnivores in the upper trophic levels are not considered.

The New Jersey Residential Direct Contact Soil Criteria for most of the PAHs detected at the site is 0.9 mg/kg. The one exception is benzo(a)pyrene, which has a criterion of 0.66 mg/kg. These values (0.9 and 0.66 mg/kg) are substantially lower than the lowest NOAEL reported for soil invertebrates (25 mg/kg) in Efroymson et al. (1997b). The existing cover material over soils prevents exposure to ecological receptors and also eliminates the potential for ecological risk. The Lowest No Observed Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) of 25 mg/kg in soils will be used as the ecological benchmark for the individual PAHs in this BEE.

At present, no criteria or standards have been promulgated for PAHs by any regulatory agency for the protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms or wildlife.[5]

5.4 Environmentally Sensitive Natural Resources

There are no environmentally sensitive areas at the site. The site is located in an industrial zone, is completely paved and covered with buildings, and has been for over 100 years.

As stated above, Weasel Brook forms the western boundary of the site. The portion of Weasel Brook adjacent to the central and northern portions of the site is conveyed within a concrete channel, which extends well north of the Site. Sediment cannot collect in this channel due to the scouring effect of peak flow storm events. This portion of Weasel Brook lacks a natural substrate for benthic organisms. Without benthic organisms at the base of the food web, the ability of Weasel Brook to support fish and other forms of aquatic life is severely limited.

Weasel Brook exits the concrete culvert near the central portion of Okonite's former facility. Even in the uncovered reach, Weasel Brook is highly channelized by stone and brick walls. Sediment, if present, is thin, at most 6 to 12 inches in depth, as evidenced during Okonite's 1992 sediment sampling.

For these reasons, Weasel Creek cannot be considered an environmentally sensitive area.

5.5 Conclusion

There are no known ecological impacts from the small amount of residual contamination that remains in place underneath paving and the buildings at the site, or that was present in Weasel Brook. The remediation Okonite completed was

[5] Ibid.

successful in limiting residual contamination to small areas under buildings and paving where ecological effects are expected to be minimal.

Copper, lead, and PAHs are not available to plant species or wildlife due to paving at the site. Ecological benchmarks for PAHs in sediments have not been established. Even if there were ecological benchmarks for PAHs in sediments, their application to the conditions in Weasel Brook would be inappropriate due to conditions in Weasel Brook. It is a highly disturbed habitat, and has been modified for conveyance of stormwater in this urbanized and industrial area. Consequently, it would be expected that diffuse, anthropogenic sediment contamination above natural background would be present.

6.0 Certifications

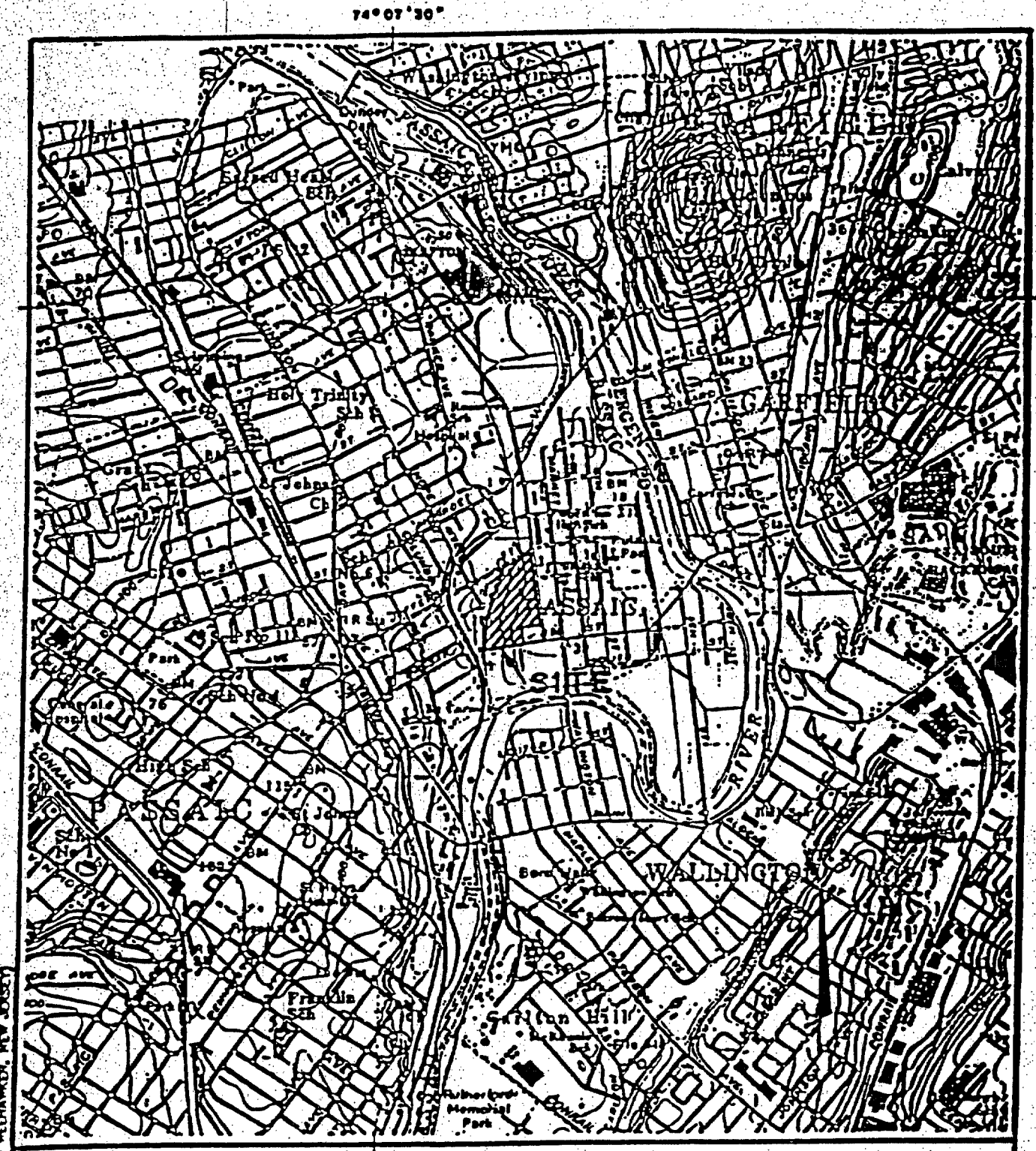
I certify under penalty of law that the information provided in this document is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate, or incomplete information and that I am committing a crime of the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also aware that if I personally direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for the penalties.

James J. Groome
Director – Safety and Environmental Programs

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate, or incomplete information and that I am committing a crime of the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also aware that if I knowingly direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for the penalties.

David J. Sokira
Vice President – Finance & Treasurer

Attachment 1 - Site Location Map



USGS 7.5 MIN. QUAD MAPS (PATERSON, HACKENSACK, ORANGE, & WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY)

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 10 FT.

0 2000 FT.

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

THE OKONITE COMPANY
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY FACILITY

BEP000157

909000143

Attachment 2 – Site Map and Groundwater Contour Map – October 9, 2003

(To be submitted as soon as available).

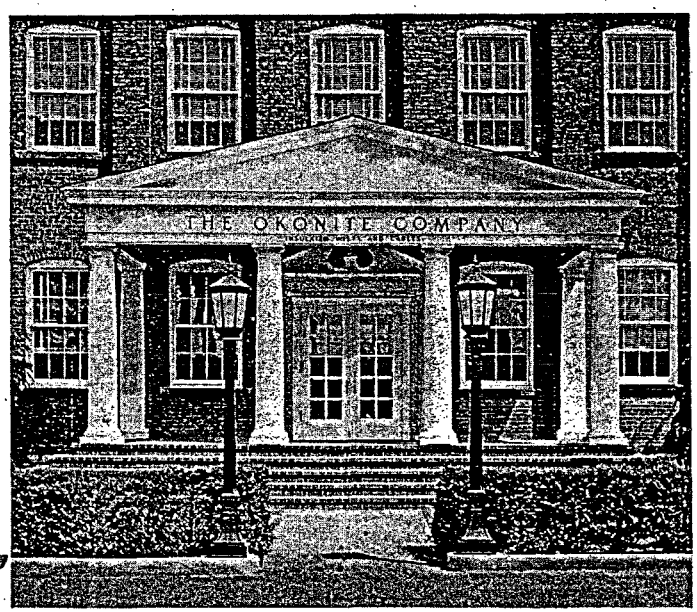
Submitted in letter 1/12/04.
Map Inserted here.

1945

OKONITE

Passaic Manufacturers - Okonite

A brief corporate history, together with biographical sketches of the founders and a short description of the major insulated wire, cables and tape products manufactured by The Okonite Company, Passaic, N. J.



THE birth of The Okonite Company took place in 1878 when John Haven Cheever, already a pioneer in the rubber-goods business, started in to manufacture rubber-insulated wire. This was a year before Edison had invented the electric light.

The original factory, known as the New York Insulated Wire and Vulcanite Company, was a two-story building established in Passaic, N. J., on the property of Cheever's other endeavor—The New York Belting and Packing Company (which later became the nucleus of the United States Rubber Company).

The first president was Charles Cheever, son of the founder, and, in 1882, John Cheever's partner, Henry F. Durant, died and Frank Cazenove Jones was taken into the business to represent his deceased cousin's interests and to manage the plant.

The Okonite strip-insulating process patents, an important factor in Okonite's success, were purchased in 1884 from J. J. C. Smith of College Point, Long Island, and it was about this time that the Company started making Okonite rubber and Manson friction tapes for splicing cables. All these products have maintained a reputation for quality that has persisted up until the present time.

During the same year, on February 4, 1884, the business was incorporated as The Okonite Company under the laws of the State of New York, the name being derived from its trademarked rubber insulation, "Okonite," which had received worldwide acceptance.

An English syndicate soon invested in the successful enterprise and, on June 24, 1890, established a new corporation—The International Okonite Company, Limited—which was incorporated under the laws of Great Britain and which took over the assets of the New York corporation.

It was during this same year that, on the present site of the Passaic factory, diagonally across from the original plant, a 2-story building was erected which greatly increased the Company's facilities for producing insulated wires and cables. Another factory was also started at Newton Heath, Manchester, England, but this latter venture did not succeed.

By 1894 (on January 22, to be exact) the corporation's name was again changed—this time to The Okonite Company, Limited.

Meanwhile, in 1893, Frank Cazenove Jones, though retaining his financial interests in Okonite, resigned his active participation in the management and devoted his energies to founding another Passaic concern, The Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company.

A further change, though not in names, took place on February 6, 1901, when The Okonite Company, Limited, an entirely new corporation, was incorporated under British Laws for the purpose of taking over the assets of its predecessor, The Okonite Company, Limited (formerly The International Okonite Company, Limited), in liquidation.

With the rapid growth of the electrical industry, the expansion of the railroads and the growing use of the telephone and telegraph, many changes were taking place. The Company had, by now, lost its English flavor and it was finally incorporated as The Okonite Company, a New Jersey corporation, on December 11, 1908.

The incorporators of The Okonite Company (the present Company) were the following: Willard L. Candee, Frank Cazenove Jones, H. Durant Cheever, John D. Cheever (sons of John Haven Cheever) and William F. Gaston.

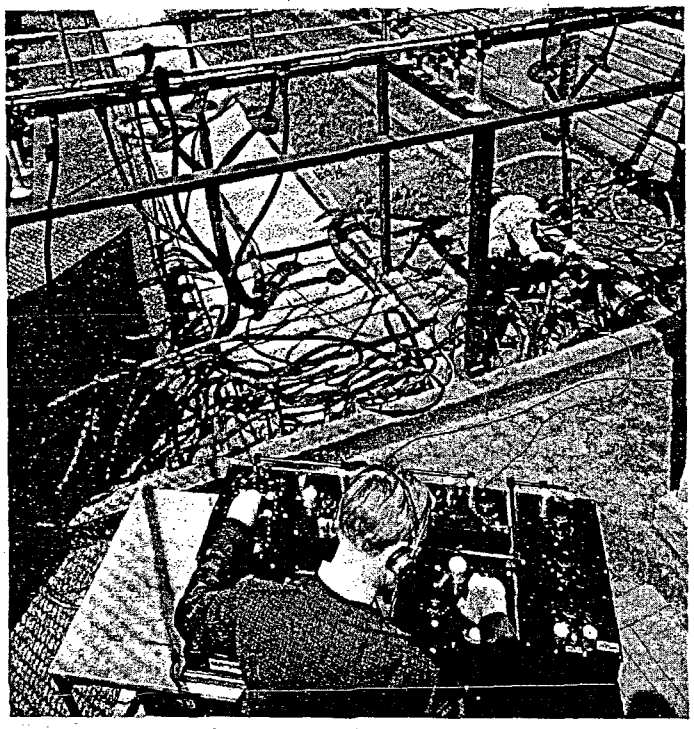
In 1911, the Company, though it preferred to use wild rubber, pioneered a rubber plantation in British Guiana in order to guarantee its supply of rubber, the price and demand for which had skyrocketed with the development of the automotive industry. Before the trees had reached their 7-year maturity, however, falling prices and the expanding Far Eastern plantations relieved the situation and the South American property was sold in 1918.

In 1915, H. Durant Cheever, son of the founder, became President, succeeding Captain Willard Candee who, for 30 years, had been responsible for directing the Company's sales policies.

To facilitate its war effort during the First World War, Okonite had established a wire-drawing department in 1917 and about that same time went into the manufacture of varnished cambric insulated cables to help expand its activities into the power and light field.

During the next year, 1918, Frank Cazenove Jones (who had returned to active service in the Company 10 years before) died and his directorship was voted in 1919 to his son, F. Cazenove Jones, who became Treasurer the following year. His aggressive enthusiasm soon led to further expansion of Okonite's interests.

By 1924, a full-fledged sales force in key cities throughout the country began taking over the work of agents, who did not have the technical knowledge required for selling the new wire products being developed. The research staff had correspondingly increased and the Passaic plant had been rejuvenated to meet post-war competition.



Cables are tested under service conditions in Okonite's proving ground

At the same time, an arrangement was made with Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., of England, a famous European cable manufacturer, to open a mutually-owned plant in Paterson, N. J., to manufacture paper-insulated cables for the newer high voltage power applications. A large existing factory in Paterson, N. J., was purchased and, with the most modern equipment and technics, the first cables, turned out in the following year, 1925, achieved a prompt success.

In order to expand Okonite's market into the building construction field, it was decided to supplement the quality cable line with a line of competitively-priced wires and so, in 1927, the

Hazard Insulated Wire Works Division was established. This wholly-owned plant was developed by purchasing the insulated wire works section of the Hazard Manufacturing Company in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,—an already established manufacturer of wires and cables especially well-known in the construction and coal mining fields. The wire rope portion of this plant had a history extending back 125 years and the insulated wire department stemmed back to 1898.

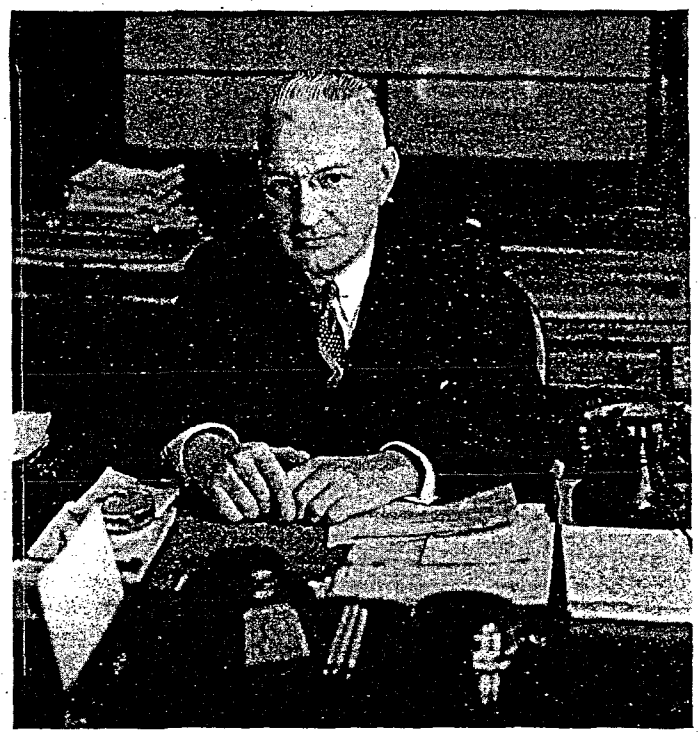
In 1928, an arrangement was made with the California Wire and Cable Co. in Orange, California, to install Okonite equipment so as to manufacture varnished cambric cables in a location adjacent to the rapidly-growing Pacific Coast market. The arrangement continues today despite an interim change of ownership in the California plant.

F. Cazenove Jones, whose vision had led to this growth, succeeded H. Durant Cheever as President, in 1932 and has continued in this position.

Starting with Okonite, a rubber compound whose fame is such as to warrant its inclusion in Webster's International dictionary as a generic term for "insulation," the Company's products had thus expanded to cover the entire field of insulated cable manufacture. The Company's market has, in consequence, been vastly extended and now includes every branch of industry.

Today, its manufacture of wire and cable is devoted entirely to the war effort—the Army, Navy, Land-lease, and war industries being the primary outlets. As a result of its experience and research, the Company was requested by the U. S. Government to undertake the manufacture of a new type of "Assault Wire" and, in 1942, began operating a Defense Plant Corporation unit on the Paterson premises where a large staff produces vast quantities of this vital war material on a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week basis.

As an indication of steady growth, it is interesting to note that in 1943 the Company's payroll listed over 2,000 employees, (not including 300 additional Okonite men and women serving in the Armed Forces) about ten times the number employed only 40 years before.



F. CAZENOVE JONES, *President and General Manager*

OKONITE'S founder was John Haven Cheever, the son of a Portsmouth, New Hampshire doctor, who, in 1842, invested his patrimony of $18,000 in the country's first rubber factory at Roxbury, Mass., and who in 1878, as head of the New York Belting & Packing Company, fathered the country's first rubber-insulated wire factory at Passaic, N. J.

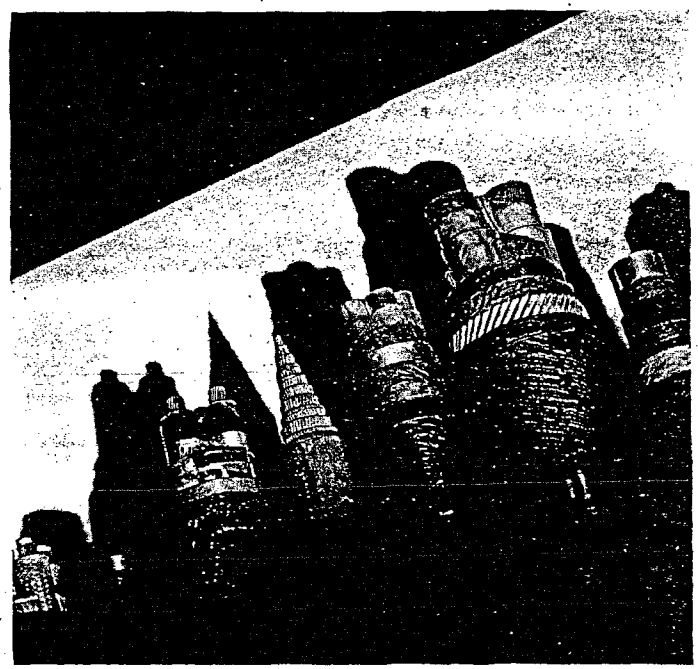
Frank Cazenove Jones (Senior) was a 25-year old bridge engineer when, in 1882, he entered the insulated wire business by way of the New York Belting & Packing Co., to represent the

interest of his cousin, Henry F. Durant, founder of Wellesley College and lifetime friend of John Haven Cheever. Frank Cazenove Jones helped guide Okonite through the maze of reorganization as it changed from an American company to an English firm and back to an American company. In 1893 he resigned from active supervision of Okonite's production to form the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, today one of the largest manufacturer of mechanical rubber goods. He returned in 1908, however, to sponsor the establishment of the present re-Americanized corporation and to serve both as a director and a member of the executive committee. In addition to continuing in these offices, he also served as vice-president until 1914 and then became Chairman of the Board, holding this position until his death in 1918.

Of founder Cheever's four sons, H. Durant Cheever took the most active role in Okonite's history. Entering the business in 1889, he became successively a co-manager of The Okonite Company, Ltd., a treasurer of Okonite and its president in 1915. His death in 1936 brought an end to the Cheever line that helped direct Okonite for 58 years.

Captain Willard L. Candee was the man who put Okonite's wires and cables on the selling map. His convincing manner sold thousands of miles of Okonite wire, particularly telephone cables and railroad signal wire, during his 31-year career with the company. As Okonite's co-manager from 1890 to 1908, and president from 1908 to 1915 he was perhaps the best-known figure in the trade.

President Frank Cazenove Jones followed his father into Okonite in 1919 after a short career in the exporting and importing business and two years' service in the World War. Since then he has led Okonite from the manufacture of a specialty into the broad field of all kinds of insulated wires and cables. In 1933 he helped negotiate the NIRA code for Electrical Manufacturers and in 1934 and again in 1935 was elected president of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. In 1932 he succeeded H. Durant Cheever, as the logical and direct heir of Okonite's Cheever-Jones dynasty.



Concerning the Products

THE earliest available price list (1889) of the Okonite line of wires and cables indicates that the principal products made in Passaic were regular braided Okonite wire, submarine cable, Okonite and Manson splicing tapes, Candee aerial wire.

For several decades the major needs of America for electric wiring were adequately served with rubber-insulated wires, but by 1915 the needs of the growing power and light industry for higher voltage cables led to the use of varnished cambric insulation and during World War I, Okonite started making this newer type of cable.

By 1920, the voltages of power circuits had been raised to even higher levels to obtain further economies and oil-impregnated paper-insulated cables were being developed for this purpose. In 1924 The Okonite-Callender Cable Company, Inc., came into being at Paterson, N. J., where methods originated by the British interests (Callender's) were put to work turning out a high-grade of paper cable.

In the later 1920's, the rapid growth of the electrical industry gave rise to multitudes of new and specialized problems, with the result that Okonite embarked on a development program that goes on, unabated, today. Non-metallic underground cables, all-rubber portable cords, high-voltage rubber compounds, and a great many other products were conceived in Okonite's laboratories, thoroughly tested, and introduced in the field where Company's reputation helped earn a ready acceptance.

In 1928 the newly-acquired Hazard Division began operations at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a line of competitive rubber-insulated cables that could be sold at prices prevailing in the construction market. In addition to a line of mining cables that had earned a wide reputation, Hazard also had a great deal of experience in the street-lighting field and had developed an excellent non-metallic cable of its own.

In 1932, an Okonite-Callender invention—the Oilostatic Transmission System—saw its first use in the field. This cable development was a radical innovation as it solved many high-voltage problems by the unorthodox procedure of installing paper-cables in a welded-steel pipeline where the cables could be constantly compressed under oil at a pressure of 200 lb. per sq. in.

By coordinating the research work at the three factories—in Passaic, Paterson and Wilkes-Barre—the Company has been able to anticipate the needs of industry for cables better designed for specific needs. Its pioneer work done on synthetics during the 1930's has been indispensable in meeting the challenge of an acute rubber shortage during the present war. These synthetics are now playing a role in the Army and Navy that cannot be told until this war is over.

Okonite's Story in Passaic Has Background of 80 Years

Merger with Kennecott Copper Recalls Long History of Cable Industry Here

The prospective merger of Okonite Company with Kennecott Copper Corporation with an 80-year-old independent existence for Okonite.

Okonite was founded in Passaic in 1878 by John Cheever, one of the pioneers of the rubber industry who had come to Passaic 22 years earlier as treasurer of the newly-formed New York Belting & Packing Company. New York Belting & Packing was a predecessor of the present United States Rubber Company.

Old Formula Remains

Early in Okonite's existence a now-forgotten experimenter discovered that a combination of approximately 30 per cent rubber and 70 per cent vegetable oils and fillers made an excellent insulating material for electrical wire. This discovery started the development of the modern wire and cable industry. Today, after almost 80 years, this basic formula is still used by Okonite for some of its products.

Okonite quickly captured the telegraph wire market and Cheever's product was given a sudden tremendous boost by the invention of Edison's electrical light bulb. Edison opened the country's first electric lighting station on Pearl Street, New York, in 1882.

For year's Okonite was largely owned by two families, that of Frank Cazenove Jones, who entered the company on the death of his uncle, Henry Durant, and the Cheevers. Charles Cheever succeeded his father as president of Okonite in 1878. Captain Willard L. Candee was president from 1909 to 1915, when he was succeeded by John Cheever's second son, H. Durant Cheever.

World War I Boom

Okonite boomed during World War I and during this period, under H. Durant Cheever, took what was a radical departure in industrial relations, inaugurating group insurance for all employes. In 1953, the Equitable Life Assurance Society gave the company a certificate as a "pioneer in establishing and operating its group insurance program".

Frank Cazenove Jones, last of the founding Okonite executives, died in 1918. His place as an Okonite director was taken by his 30-year-old son, Frank C. Jones, Jr., who was also elected treasurer. He inaugurated a recruiting program which brought into the company a number of men later important in its councils. Among them were Albert F. Metz, now board chairman, in fort Adams, of Harvard, as technical consultant, and Dr. Robert J. Wiseman as research engineer.

Okonite-Callender Merger

Okonite and England's Callender Cable & Construction Company formed a joint Okonite-Callender Company in 1924 and led to the development of Okonite's Paterson plant, specializing in paper-insulated cable for the utility market. In 1928 Okonite acquired the Hazard Manufacturing Company, Wilkes-Barre, manufacturing a lower-priced wire.

Frank Jones was president of Okonite from 1932 to his death in 1949, when he was succeeded by Metz. The management was realigned in 1953, with Metz becoming chairman and Keefer, formerly vice-president in charge of sales, elevated to the presidency.

In 1956 Okonite concluded that its Wilkes-Barre plant was no longer adequate and could not economically be enlarged. It was abandoned in favor of the new North Brunswick plant purchased for $5,600,000.

Over the last five years Okonite's sales have averaged $45,000,000 a year. In its best year, 1953, earnings amount to $2,363,000 on sales of $54,490,000. In 1957 Okonite earned only $110,000 on sales of $40,686,000, but approximately $1,000,000 of non-recurring moving and installation expenses in connection with the opening of the North Brunswick plant was absorbed in the year's operations.

Kennecott is currently the world's number one producer of copper, with annual production in 1957 of 559,998 tons and total revenue of $480,200,000. It operates four United States mines in Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico and one mine in Chile.

Kennecott already has two fabricating subsidiaries, Chase Brass and Copper Company, of Waterbury, Conn., and Cleveland, O., and Kennecott Wire and Cable Company, Phillipsdale, R. I. The acquisition of Okonite is its first venture into New Jersey.

Near noon yesterday Okonite stock had risen to $99.50 a share from the previous day's closing $96.50. Kennecott had remained at $101.50 a share.

Passaic Herald News
October 16, 1958

Passaic – Industries – Okonite

Passaic Industries - Okonite

Growth of Okonite Company in Passaic

The Okonite Company was founded in Passaic in 1878 by by John H. Cheever, then half-owner of New York Belting & Packing Company. Cheever was joined by Frank Cazenove Jones in 1884 and the company became to New York Insulated Wire and Vulcanite Company. By 1889 it had only 50 employes.

J. J. C. Smith, an inventive genius, evolved the strip process which spurred the firm's progress. In 1885 Capt. Willard Candee gave Okonite its present name. Candee brought much railway telegraph cable business to the company, beginning with Central Railway of New Jersey. He equipped the Pearl Street generating station which supplied New York City with street electric lighting.

Henry Durant Cheever, son of the founder, came to Okonite in 1889, became treasurer, and later served as president.

Frank Cazenove Jones (1887-1949), son and namesake of Manhattan Rubber's first president, was a partner in Jones & Cammack, New York, before coming to Okonite as treasurer in 1919, after two years war service. He was president and general manager from 1932 until his death in 1949. His only son's death, in an air strike over Norway, was a blow from which he never recovered.

Present Officers

He was succeeded by Albert F. Metz, of Rutherford, former comptroller, president from 1949 to 1953, and now board chairman and chief executive officer. He has been one of Passaic's most community-minded citizens, serving civic planning, public welfare and taxpayers' organization on area, state and national levels.

R. Stuart Keefer is Okonite's president, David W. Nurse vice-president for manufacturing; Charles M. Kirkland, vice-president for sales; R. P. Lapsley, vice-president for research and product development; Ignatio W. Morda, vice-president for West Coast operations; Charles P. Knight, treasurer; Clarence Benedict, comptroller; Stephen A. Wilson, general counsel; Dr. R. J. Wiseman, chief engineer and Grover W. Brown, Passaic plant manager.

Okonite employs approximately 1,100 in Passaic, 409 in Paterson and 527 in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It will open its Volkswagen plant in West Brunswick, N.J., at the end of January.

When Men Got $10.50 For a 60-Hour Week

The Pageant of Progress at the Passaic Armory this week will show many advances made by industry since the last Passaic industrial exposition in 1929.

Mill time-sheets from the year 1894 show what gains Passaic workmen have made toward a shorter work-week and higher pay.

Where many men today are earning $101 for a 40-hour week, their grandfathers, working in rubber mills 62 years ago, had to put in 60 hours to earn $10.50.

The wage rate for men was then 17½ cents an hour, for boys 12 cents, for girls 10 cents. Child labor laws and federal contract restrictions keep most boys and girls in school today until they are 18.

Rubber mill hours in 1894 were 6:45 a.m. to 12 noon, 12:30 to 6:15 p.m., and 6:45 to 11:45 on Saturdays, or 60 hours in all. The eight-hour day did not become general until 1910. The 40-hour week was legislated during the Roosevelt administration.

Passaic Herald News
October 23, 1956

JULIUS

BEP000167

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Passaic — Industries —

Passaic Industries — OKONITE Co.

909000158

THE HERALD-NEWS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1949

Weekly Business Review

Okonite Co. Manufactures Newest Plastic Shoe Welting

Product of Passaic Plant Outlasts Leather And Really Waterproofs Shoes in Army Test

Science is quietly erecting one of its historic milestones on Passaic Street, Passaic, where engineers of The Okonite Company have perfected a revolutionary new type of welting for the shoe industry. Shoe welting—the narrow strip around the edge of the sole, to which the upper is joined—had always been made of leather until this Passaic firm came up with their plastic welt.

Welting a Problem

The strip, which makes possible a really water-proof shoe for the first time, is discussed in an article in the current isuse of the Martin Star—house publication of The Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, manufacturers of "Marvinol", the raw plastic material from which the welt is made.

According to the article: "Man's first shoe probably consisted of a strip of animal hide, cut to fit and bound to his foot by thongs. From the crude sandal of the ancients, after centuries of slow refinement in shoe-making, came our modern footgear. Still largely a handicraft product until Civil War days, shoe manufacture was revolutionized in the 1870s with the advent of the Goodyear machine stitcher—introducing the welted shoe.

"But welting," the article points out, "in one respect has posed a perennial problem to the trade. Thus the shoemaker has for years been looking for a welting material to supplant leather—which, although universally used, has never been wholly suitable. Leather welting lacks uniformity, since its production involves a splitting of the hide. Continuous lengths are limited by the size of the animal.

Available in many colors, the new plastic welting is tougher and has greater uniformity than the leather. Field tests by the army, the navy and the marine corps have consistently indicated the superiority of vinyl-resin welted shoes—both as to wear and waterproofing. The armed services found that this plastic welting far outlasts the shoe, and moisture penetration through the seams is practically negligible under use conditions.

"At long last, after decades of experiment with rubber and other materials, the perfect answer has been turned up in the plastics field. This has come about with the development of the vinyl-resin base welting patented recently by the Wright-Batchelder Corporation of Boston and produced in a continuous-strip extrusion process at Passaic, N. J., by The Okonite Company."

Makes Fine Wire

In addition to manufacturing this new type of welting, the Okonite Company has become in its 70 years of progress the largest independent wire-manufacturing company in the country. The firm was organized as the New York Insulated Wire and Vulcanite Company in a two-story building on Passaic Street in 1878 and now has 40 buildings along the Dundee Canal in Passaic, stretching from Passaic Street to Jefferson Street. It employs more than 2,000 persons.

Okonite has two other factories besides the Passaic plant, one in Paterson and the other in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It manufactures insulated wire and cable ranging from one-sixteenth of an inch to six inches and some of the strands go into wires that are as fine as a human hair. Okonite products range from signal circuits of the type used in ordinary bell circuits to cables large enough to carry 230,000 volts of electricity.

Okonite wires and cables, insulated with cotton, linen, silk, rayon, jute, asbestos, glass and plastic materials go into radio aerials, aircraft, alarm systems, buildings, batteries, ignition systems, mining machinery, neon signs, portable machinery, communications equipment, railroads, airplanes, [illegible], automobiles, ocean liners, and X-ray equipment.

Other Okonite products that play a major role in America's industrial development are a wide variety of friction tape, rubber tape and rubber cement, unequalled in adhesiveness, elasticity and resistance to corrosion and weather.

Albert F. Metz, former president of the Passaic Chamber of Commerce, is president and general manager of the firm and other executives include Donald R. Stevens, vice-president and works manager; R. S. Keefer, vice-president in charge of sales; E. D. Youmans, vice-president and technical director; C. E. Brown, Jr., vice-president and general sales manager, and Merton W. Rounds, superintendent.

PASSAIC-MADE PLASTIC SHOE WELT—Technicians at the Okonite Company, Passaic, discuss application of new plastic welting for shoes. Tests show the product outlasts leather and really waterproofs shoes. Grover Brown holds cross-section of shoe, as Thomas Williams indicates where welting is stitched to outsole. Victor Metz (center) has charge of welting production.

Vandervoort Elected As Marlow Pumps Executive

The election of Vincent Vandervoort as vice-president of Marlow Pumps, Ridgewood, has been announced by A. S. Marlow, Jr., president of the company. Mr. Vandervoort has been affiliated with the firm since 1947.

In addition to his position with Marlow Pumps, Mr. Vandervoort is vice-president of the Paterson Savings and Trust Company and president of the Alexander Hamilton Hotel Corporation, both of Paterson. He is also on the governing boards of the New Jersey Manufacturers Association and of its hospitals company and casualty and fire insurance companies, and of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce. He was closely associated for 20 years with the Watson Machine Company of Paterson, from which he retired as president a year and a-half ago.

Mr. Vandervoort lives at 71 Sherwood Place, Ridgewood.

Passaic Herald News
March 23, 1949

ANNUAL REPORT

by

Chief Engineer
S. A. LUBETKIN

to the

PASSAIC VALLEY SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS

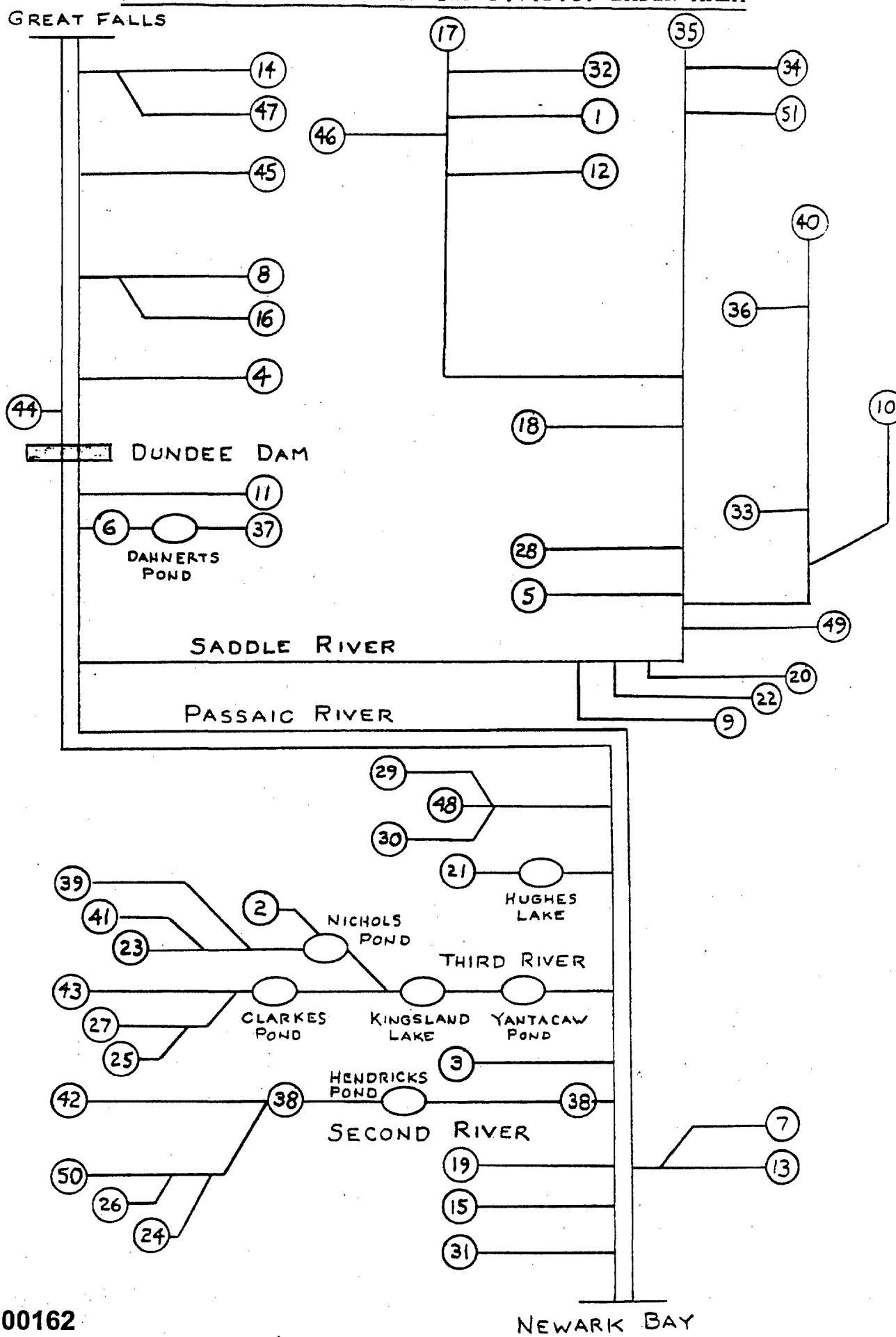
FOR THE YEAR

1973

PASSAIC RIVER TRIBUTARIES
BETWEEN
THE GREAT FALLS AND
THE MOUTH AT NEWARK BAY

NO.	NAME OF TRIBUTARY	
1	Allendale Brook	Enters Ho-Ho-Kus at Waldwick
2	Allwood Brook	Enters Nichols Pond at Nutley
3	Bearskin Culvert	Enters Passaic River at Nutley
4	Beaverdam Brook	Enters Passaic River at Fair Lawn
5	Coalberg Brook	Enters Saddle River at Saddle Brook
6	Dahnerts Brook	Enters Passaic River at Garfield
7	Dead Horse Creek	Enters Franks Creek at Kearny
8	Diamond Brook	Enters Passaic River at Fair Lawn
9	Felds Brook	Enters Saddle River at So. Hackensack
10	Fernway Brook	Enters Sprout Brook at Paramus
11	Fleischers Brook	Enters Passaic River at Garfield
12	Franklin Turnpike Brook	Enters Ho-Ho-Kus at Waldwick
13	Franks Creek	Enters Passaic River at Kearny
14	Goffle Brook	Enters Passaic River at Hawthorne
15	Harrison Creek	Enters Passaic River at Newark
16	Henderson Brook	Enters Diamond Brook at Glen Rock
17	Ho-Ho-Kus Brook	Enters Saddle River at Fair Lawn
18	Jordon Brook	Enters Saddle River at Fair Lawn
19	Lawyer's Ditch	Enters Passaic River at Newark
20	Lodi Brook	Enters Saddle River at Lodi
21	MacDonalds Brook	Enters Hughes Lake & Passaic River at Passaic
22	Millbank Brook	Enters Saddle River at Lodi
23	Nichols Brook	Enters Third River at Nutley
24	Nishuane Brook	Enters Wigwam Brook at Orange
25	Notch Brook	Enters Pearl Brook at Clifton
26	Parrow Brook	Enters Wigwam Brook at Orange
27	Pearl Brook	Enters Third River at Bloomfield
28	Pehle Brook	Enters Saddle River at Saddle Brook
29	Pershing Brook	Enters Weasel Brook at Clifton
30	Plogs Brook	Enters Weasel Brook at Clifton
31	Plum Creek	Enters Passaic River at Newark
32	Ramsey Brook	Enters Ho-Ho-Kus Brook at Allendale
33	Reidway Brook	Enters Sprout Brook at Paramus

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE PASSAIC RIVER SHOWING TRIBUTARIES IN THE P.V.S.C. BASIN AREA



PASSAIC RIVER TRIBUTARIES (continued)

NO.	NAME OF TRIBUTARY	
34	Saddle Brook	Enters Saddle River at Ho-Ho-Kus
35	Saddle River	Enters Passaic River at Garfield-Wallington
36	St. Andrews Brook	Enters Sprout Brook at Paramus
37	Schroeders Brook	Enters Dahnerts Pond at Garfield
38	Second River	Enters Passaic River at Newark-Belleville
39	Solomons Brook	Enters Nichols Brook at Clifton
40	Sprout Brook	Enters Saddle River at Rochelle Park
41	Styertowne Creek	Enters into Nichols Brook at Clifton
42	Tony's Brook	Enters into Second River at Bloomfield
43	Third River	Enters Passaic River at Nutley
44	Wabash Brook	Enters Passaic River at Clifton(North)
45	Wagaraw Brook	Enters Passaic River at Hawthorne
46	Waldwick Brook	Enters Ho-Ho-Kus Brook at Waldwick
47	Washington Brook	Enters Goffle Brook at Hawthorne
48	Weasel Brook	Enters Passaic River at Passaic
49	Westerly Brook	Enters Saddle River at Rochelle Park
50	Wigwam Brook	Enters Second River at Bloomfield
51	Zabrieskie Brook	Enters Saddle River at Ho-Ho-Kus